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THE DUMB SHALL SPEAK



Teaching deaf-mutes to speak is the objective of a London clinic where enthusiastic workers are getting highly appreciable results. Above, the little four-year-old Margaret, who has some hearing, points out in the picture-book a lady with a purse. She does it by part lip-reading and part hearing.

MEERUT TRIAL REMINISCENCES

(SEE PAGE 6)

MUSIC OF FISH IN THE DEEP

★

By Arthur Miller

ALTHOUGH fish have been going around making noises for millions of years, people never realized it until recently.

But science has now stepped into this intellectual void and we are finding out a lot about what nature has known all these years.

It all started in 1942 when the Navy was in the final stages of development of the acoustic mine which was later to wreak such havoc with Japanese shipping. This mine was designed to detonate as a result of the noise of a ship passing over it, writes the author in "All Hands".

Although Navy ordnance masterminds were prepared for some "background noise" from surf pounding and other sources, they were caught with their earphones down when it came to fish noise.

The Navy turned up many significant facts, including these:

Fish make all sorts of sounds from a baryard-like cackle to an after-dinner burp.

Fish noises cover a broad frequency range.

They are generally louder in some locations than in others.

The mating season is a great stimulation to the racket undersea.

Depending on the location, scientists can predict roughly the amount and prevailing frequency of fish noise that may be encountered.

As these and other facts began to emerge, Navy ordnance men found that these undersea noises could conceivably set off an acoustic mine, cause a homing torpedo to career wildly off its course or foul up submarine listening and detecting devices to a fare-thee-well.

That decided it. The Navy went into the fish noise recording business. Dangling their hydrophones, disk recorders, amplifiers and meters from floats, scientists of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory covered over 20,000 miles of ocean to pick up the verbalizations of fish.

In its final report, the following fish were found to be the worst offenders of underwater silence.

CROAKER—The croaker is the most common of the so-called "drumfish," who make their noise by flapping their drumming muscles against an air bladder, thus setting up resonant vibrations in the water. The croaker's noise sounds like an electric drill savagely attacking a tough piece of asphalt roadway.

TOADFISH—Sluggish, ill-tempered, nest-building, this fish holds the world's record for loud noises. His noise is like a subdued steamboat whistle. He is strictly a bass and bleats in an unvarying monotone.

SPOT—Another of the drumfish, this solitary fish likes to be by himself. He is a bit quieter than most but his raucous honk can be heard by the hydrophone.

SEA ROBIN—This colorful little fish makes a sound like a musician plucking a string on his harp which he has forgotten to tune.

SEA CATFISH—Another significant

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'WON'T STAY DROWNED'



Alexander in The Philadelphia Bulletin

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

I SAW YOU RUNNING. WERE YOU TRYING TO CATCH THAT TRAIN, MOPSY?



9-19

GLADYS PARKER

WEEK-END FUN

Two elderly clubmen were exchanging details of their ailments, and in the manner of all sufferers were vying with each other about the nature and severity of their symptoms.

"When I have a cold," declared one, "it makes me quite deaf and I have ringing noises in my head."

"I have ringing noises, too," replied the other, not to be outdone, "but I get so deaf I can't hear 'em!"

A dress-shop owner met a friend, who greeted him with: "Joe, I hear your shop was robbed last night. Lose much?"

"Some," answered the owner, "but it would have been much worse if the burglars had got in the night before."

"How's that?"

"Well, yesterday I marked everything down 20 per cent."

"Don't give up yet, caddie. It's probably in the last place you'd expect it to be."

"Right, Sir. I'll go and look in the hole."

MacPherson was in love, and after a walk one evening he invited his girl to have a drink, feeling sure she would ask for nothing more expensive than lemonade.

"Well, Jeannie, dear," he said, "and what'll I order for ye?"

"Why, thank you," she replied, "I'll have a large port."

"A large port!" he gasped. "Gosh, woman, come on out and I'll buy ye a picture postcard of Liverpool!"

A Negress had frowned on her husband for days. Then, like a burst of sunshine from a cloudy sky, she smiled.

"Does that mean you forgive me, honey?" her husband asked.

"Get away, you rascal," she replied, "I was just restin' my face."

Elsie told me she likes the sound of Reggie's voice," said Mary.

"Yes," Jane replied, "she thinks there's a ring in it!"

"How's business?"

"Kindly remove your hat when you speak of it."

"My husband is so jealous."

"How absurd!"

"Why, isn't yours?"

"Of course not."

"How humiliating!"

An old Irishman collapsed in the street and a crowd soon gathered, all trying to help and each making suggestions.

One, Maggie Riley, kept shouting, "Give the poor man whisky," but little attention was paid to her.

Then the agonized voice of the Irishman rose above the din: "Will the lot of ye hold your tongues and let Maggie Riley make herself heard."

"Sweetheart," she said, coyly, "when

we are married you won't expect me to give up all my spinster ways, will you?"

"Why, no, darling," he replied. "Indeed, it will be a good idea to continue some of them—getting your pocket money from your father, for instance."

In Quincy, Massachusetts, two couples reported their children, each aged seven, missing, and hundreds of searchers began to beat the vast marshland nearby. A little friend found the two kids in a hiding place, told them that the men were looking for a little girl and a little boy. So all three children joined in the hunt—until they were recognised about an hour later.

An important official was scheduled to give an address. When he made his appearance, a lady asked, "Do you usually get very nervous before delivering a speech?"

"Nervous? No. I never get nervous," the official retorted.

"Well, in that case," inquired the lady, "what are you doing in the ladies' room?"

The demand for bread as a basic food dates far back into antiquity. At the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is a basket which contains the oldest bread in the world. It was discovered in the tomb of an Egyptian woman by the name of Ramose and her husband, Hat-Nufer, who lived about 3,500 years ago. It is well preserved and remains as mute evidence of the Egyptian custom of burying bread with the dead for the nourishment of the soul in the after life.

Catherine de Medici elevated an Italian merchant to the nobility in the sixteenth century for what she considered the strangest athletic feat on record. He walked to the Holy Land, going four steps forward and then taking three steps backward.

A Beduin travelling through Arabian deserts can accurately smell the distance and direction to the next oasis.

To rid itself of fleas, the fox, taking a stick in its mouth, slowly submerges in a pool of water. As it sinks, the fleas move upward to drier regions. When only the wood remains above the surface, the fleas desert the sinking fox to take refuge on the raft. Thereupon the fox releases the stick, leaving the fleas to their fate.

The sun is by no means the strongest light in the universe. M13, a distant star, sends out approximately 22 million times more light.

FROM ATOM TO ADAM

★

By Smt. S.B. Sarola

TILL having used our nerves with bliss and teen
And tired upon a thousand schemes
our wit,
To the just-pausing Genius we remit
Our worn out life—and are what
we have been.

Mathew Arnold.

THE old order will change, yielding place to the new, and the new to the ever new. The new also will become the old, and ever new orders and dispensations will see the light of day. This is the cosmic dance—the DANCE OF SIVA.

Times will change, and men will change with the change of time. Our customs, habits, traditions and institutions will change and pass into the chapters of forgotten history. Our thought-patterns, behaviour modes, feelings, style and action-code will change, and even our traditions and practices will change under the pressure of changing circumstances and environments. Man's thought, opinions, values, purposes and action will change as humanity endeavours to move with the TIMES. To live is to change, for better or for worse. To live is to BE; to BE is to BECOME...

All human institutions are dynamic and will undergo change. Our religious, social, political and artistic traditions will progressively cease to carry their one-time convictions; even the cultural ideology of mankind will change. The uttermost transformation of every familiar thing and phenomenon and life-form existing on earth will take place, defying the timeliest of surmises as well as the wildest dreams of the most daring prophets of our time...

There is fixity only in Change; only in Change there is Certainty! This is the only CERTAIN thing in our changing and mysterious Universe. The only permanent philosophy is the philosophy of CHANGE! "Everything flows", said Heraclitus centuries ago...

The wisdom of Socrates was superseded with the efflux of time; the science of Aristotle was exploded; the ethics of the Greek philosophers were forgotten; the political philosophy of the Middle Ages was out-moded. The ideology of modern man in science, philosophy, and every walk of life will change too, as the world moves on in blissful non-chalance of the values of philosophers, the speculations of pundits, the CREDOS of reformers and the WELTANSCHAUUNG of scientists. The ZEITGEIST is the Conqueror of all...

Every human discipline will die, withered by age and staled by custom, and every human invention and discovery will come to naught at last, and pass into the chapters of the Void. The miracles of invention, the marvels of genius, the achievements of science, the monuments of art, the treasures of architecture, the disciplines of philosophy, the intuitions of religion, the experiments in Government, the masterpieces of literature, the souvenirs of history, the creations

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NEED A BETTER REASON?



INDO-PAK

Knotty Problems Face New Delhi

BY
LEO J. MARGOLIN
(Exclusive To "Bombay
Chronicle Weekly")

MAGDA NACHMAN'S HANDIWORK



"Tibetan Boy", Pastel by Magda Nachman, whose paintings will be on view at the I. F. L. Exhibition Hall, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, from March 2 to March 12.

INDIA has become an independent Republic on January 26, inheriting lots of old troubles and acquiring many new ones. This nation of 340,000,000 people emerges as the most populous democracy in the 20th century, while continuing to live in an atmosphere not too far removed from the beginnings of its 2,000-year-old culture.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the modern, enlightened statesman of India, is aware of the poverty, backwardness and deficiencies of his people. He knows that India's life revolves around Hindu orthodoxy, superstitions, sacred cows, soothsayers, lack of food, and an appalling ignorance of basic sanitation.

This nation with its strategic location at "the soft underbelly" of Communist Russia, has become—unwillingly—the hub of world power politics. With China lost to democracy's cause, India's importance as a bulwark against Communism has increased a hundredfold.

FREEDOM FROM 'BLOCS'

But India keeps aloof of commitments. Nehru gives equally friendly smiles to the West and to the East. When he visited the United States recently, he made no deal. "Correct" is the best description of the Indian Premier's attitude toward Russia, which has yet to dream up a phony excuse for a cold war against India.

Nehru is having domestic Communist trouble. He has brushed off the Communists as "the stupidest party." But the noisy Indian Communists make expert use of their small numbers, fomenting riots whenever the opportunity arises, particularly around Calcutta. They are banned in the Bombay and Madras provinces and, according to estimates by American correspondents, at least 50,000 Communists are in Indian jails.

Actually, Nehru is worried. He says India "must fill the vacuum" of unemployment, starvation, disease and unstable government on which Communism thrives. The vacuum is being filled only on a fire-alarm basis.

So ingrained are these old beliefs and customs that attempts by progressive legislators to modernize the Hindu code of laws were met by angry demonstrations of mobs in a mood to shed blood. This fanaticism and superstition are found even among the wealthy and educated. The writer knows Indian industrialists who study the financial pages—but obey their astrologers.

By now most of the 562 Princely states are incorporated into India's central government. Maharajahs, Rajahs and their elephants are now a drug on the market. One had a strike of his servants and another was forced to sell his private airplane.

With each added state comes that state's problems—division of the land among the peasants and the concomitant compensation to the Maharajah, more untrained civil servants and the basic need—food.

The bearded, turbaned Sikhs, whom Muslims hate even more than they do Hindus because of the communal riots following partition, are becoming restless. There is Sikh agitation for further partitioning of India to establish a separate Sikhistan.

Every political move in India is undertaken with at least one ear cocked toward Pakistan, the Muslim nation carved in blood out of the north-west corner and a bite out of the eastern end of India. To crown India's difficulties, there is a top-heavy military budget, necessitated by its differences with Pakistan.

PARTY IN POWER

India, at the moment, is a one-party country—but not Russian style. The Congress party of the late Mahatma Gandhi is in power, but is slipping. Its leaders had promised land reform, full bellies, and, with freedom, good life for all. In their political naivete, they had been sincere, succumbing to their own propaganda. These leaders, all of whom are now over 60 years of age—including Nehru and Sardar Patel, the real political power within India—has won for India its political freedom. But the people won little else.

Several growing political movements threaten the Congress party supremacy. Taking advantage of the unkept promises of the Congress Party, the Socialists are making deep inroads among the youth of the villages. Similarly, the violently nationalist R.S.S.

draw many thousands to their ranks. Each political group wants something. The Congress party wants to stay in power. The Socialists want Socialism. In a nation which still has millions of Sikhs and 40,000,000 Muslims in its midst, the Hindu Mahasabha and the R.S.S. want India for the Hindus only. The Communists want India.

As the word "Royal" is removed from all official designations, India faces the world with a wariness born of living more than a century as a British colony. Most Indians are not sure they can trust the outside world.

They want to be a great modern nation; but, untrained in administration, undeveloped economically and unrelaxed from ancient habits, they grope for quick solution of problems that are staggering.

TRANSITION TROUBLE

India is a vast repository of potential agricultural and mineral wealth; her industrial possibilities are tremendous. But the evolution from a first-Century mentality to a twentieth-Century economy is proving as difficult as the transformation from a Colony to an Independent Republic.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru lists as India's most serious economic problems the need for increased food production; the cultivation of more land; and construction of more plants for producing steel, fertilizer and other essentials. India is desperately trying to solve the food problem, but poor planning, lack of know-how and ignorance have left a serious food deficit.

Under the Zamindari system, thousands of peasants periodically starved. Since India won independence, no one starves—but most Indians are ill-nourished. Food is rationed—but for those with money there is the black market.

India could obtain for Rupees the

wheat she needs from Pakistan, formerly her breadbasket, if she could resolve her differences with that Muslim dominion.

Since devaluation, there has been little commercial or monetary exchange between India and Pakistan.

IDLE DRUM PLANT

Government industrial policy seems to chase its own tail. Many plans are made; many speeches are delivered; many words are printed. But an industrial programme of more than dol. 500,000,000 is at a complete standstill.

For example:

India has a modern steel drum manufacturing plant, bought from American army surplus. Daily it can make 1,800, acutely needed for gasoline and oils. But it has been idle for more than a year, because the Government refuses permission to import steel. Some had come from India's 1,250,000-ton steel production. Thus, for want of an oil barrel, a tractor won't run; for want of a tractor, food won't grow.

Government policy refuses permission to substitute modern labour-saving machinery for old, inefficient machinery unless the displaced workers can be absorbed elsewhere immediately. Yet the idle drum plant—not an isolated case—leaves 400 men unemployed.

The foreigner can observe such paradoxes and conflicts in every facet of Indian life. Even the educated Indian cannot decide whether he wants to live in the 20th Century or revert to

his "Spiritual Culture" of 2,000 years ago.

He wants modern machinery, airplanes, tractors—but his country has not yet reached the plow stage. One American economic expert who has spent many years in India recently observed:

"If India could even advance from the broken stick to the plow stage, she could feed herself".

The Indian wants industrialization; but he wants the life that goes with "Cottage industries", or village self-sufficiency, the basis of Mahatma Gandhi's active resistance to Britain.

Labour is organizing, but illiteracy and the lack of communications impede the movement. Strikes have given Indian labour some gains.

Even among unorganized labour, hours are now much shorter and wages much higher than under British rule. Yet the best-organized, skilled labour still earns starvation wages. Despite this, and contrary to popular notion, Indian labour—except for individual craftsmen—is not cheap, because its production is small and inefficient.

No two countries of the world are closer to war today than India and Pakistan. Their two armies are poised on an 800-mile front in Kashmir. Ironically, both countries were India only 30 months ago. Their partition, when they won their freedom from Great Britain, precipitated them into undeclared war.

Only the intervention of the United Nations and world opinion has stopped active warfare. There is still wrangling as to where the cease-fire line should be, and both nations continue to spend more than half their national budgets for war. Both could better employ this money to raise their people's living standards, already among the lowest in the world.

Not too long after this bloody partition, both countries began confiscating the property of those who fled. It is difficult to determine which country began confiscation. Swapping of property was supposed to be based on equal exchange. People are losing their homes, life savings in banks, their insurance protection and their businesses in both countries.

PROPERTY WAR

It is estimated that 8,000,000,000 dol. of property was left behind in India and Pakistan by refugees. When India issues a decree confiscating property, Pakistan issues a counter-decree. This goes on and on senselessly—growing worse as time goes on. Yet, each country needs the other economically. Pakistan's jute is useless unless processed in India's mills. India needs Pakistan's wheat and other food products to feed her people.

If the question of Kashmir were solved, all other differences between India and Pakistan could be settled. Kashmir, an unbelievably beautiful area in the extreme north central part of the subcontinent is unwillingly harbouring armies of both countries, since each claims Kashmir for its own. Each says she will withdraw her army after the armies of the others are withdrawn.

Some progress toward patching up the differences of the two countries was begun at the Commonwealth Conference in Ceylon recently. But the question of Kashmir stopped all such progress.

With at least one ear and one eye constantly cocked to its "enemy" and with constant retaliations for unfriendly acts on the part of the other, each country only succeeds in delaying her own development and growth. As it happens, Pakistan has a slight edge in this cold war. Meanwhile, the possibility of a shooting war is imminent, a point confirmed by India's Deputy Prime Minister. Sardar Patel.

WAR

PATTER

ALL IS GRIST

By Asude.

LET'S see what comes out of the basket this morning. This basket, you know, which holds all the momentous events of the week, culled by my boy every day, from the newspapers. Newspapers, you know—media of knowledge for the masses. That's you and me.

The Prime Minister, in his address to engineers in New Delhi on Sunday, referred to the 'white collar' mentality of Government servants and lawyers who did nothing with their own hands and ordered about others to do the work. That is not a mentality which should be encouraged too much' he said.

That's nothing, I said that long ago. But why pick on "Government servants" and "lawyers" alone? What about you? Presuming you are neither?

How do you clean your dentures? Do you do it yourself, or does your "Durga", or "Rama", or "Rahman" or whatever you call your personal Jeeves do it for you? I am talking of the dentures you got from the dentist. Too much fag brushing them yourself, isn't it?

But what about the Editor who boggled at brushing the denture which he got—not from his dentist but from his God? He said that his mother did it for him when he was not so old, and since then he had got into the habit... and so on and so forth... the servant officiated for the mother. God's tooth, I assure you.

I know you can't hold the baby. But why can't you sew your torn trouser-button but must drag the old Dutch from the kitchen to your dressing-room to do it for you? Because, the Parliament waits isn't it? The destiny of India hangs by a thread doesn't it? Aye, man, but when will we learn that it is the hand that holds the needle which rules the world?

It rules you and rules me. No, I was wrong. It does not rule "me". I can ply as good a needle as the cutest of the cuties. I assure you. That's why I am known to be a freak. Why not be a freak once in a while, just for a break?

Do you know that a famous publicist of Bihar—one of the Old Guards still in our midst for which Allah be praised,—went about all London to find a shoe-store where they sold boots with elastic sides,—the sort which went with the good old times of Queen Victoria?

Why? Because never in his life had he tied his own shoelaces with his own hands. And no London slavery, for love or money would do it for him. It's truth I am telling you. I

got it from his pal, the late Deep Narain Singh,—one of the sportiest of men,—who laughed but helped the sufferer through the hunt.

I think it is a safe bet that the Prime Minister wouldn't mind trying his own shoelace with his own hands. Probably it is being done for him just now, but I don't think he would fly off the handle if the "boy" was missing any morning. That's my idea of the Prime Minister. And, if you please, the President.

All this is, of course, sheer punk. Or piffle, if you like. Exactly. That's why I am trying to put it across. As if one could spare the time for sewing one's own button! What are the women for them? The "ladies", as we call them—God bless 'em. And the dear hearts smile their Mona Lisa and—hold the babies. Babies of forty, fifty, sixty, eighty.

Talking of the "Constitution", what's this we have here? "New Delhi, Monday—The solo hat was ruled out of order in Parliament today. During the post-lunch session a member from the U.P. had left his hat on the desk before his seat and gone

out. A member drew the attention of the Chair to this and asked whether it was proper for the hat to be there. The Speaker replied in the negative. Thereupon the neighbours of the owner of the hat at once pushed the hat aside and kept it on the member's seat".

Tut! Tut! That's because the "neighbours", being just Members of Parliament, knew no better. We did, at school, and later, in the law courts. The right way to do it is not to make a hulla-balloo about it but to put it on the seat—just before your learned friend finishes his oration. He wouldn't wear that hat again,—not in Parliament.

"72 eggs eaten in Six Minutes." That's how the next chipping is headed,—a priceless jewel from the Globe Agency. It appears that on account of a glut of eggs in Canada, a new kind of "national sport" has arisen in that country,—egg-eating competition,—and the palm has been given to one George Howell of Lethbridge who put down six dozen eggs in six minutes and thirty-seven and a half seconds.

Not bad, but not good enough to write home about either. For, I presume, the man must have thrown the shells away. Like that hat trick, we knew better at school. There was a fellow who threw a lot of weight about over his power of tucking away. He would eat pounds and pounds of red meat without batting an eyelash,—and soon. And then, one day we had a brain-wave and laid a fine trap for him. The wager was to eat a fish,—all of it. We had it fried and offered it to him. He made a noise like a horse laughing and fell to. And then, when he started to pick out the bones and put them on the side of his plate, we did the Portia stunt—reverse-wise,—and pointed out that he couldn't do it. He must eat all of the fish. Bones were part of the fish,—and "ergo", they must go down the hatch.

Well, they did go down the hatch. The chap put all that was left of the fish and bones back to the pan, had the lot fried to a toast, and munched the plateful to the last crumb. We lost our money. What is this traddiddle over a mere 72 eggs without the shells?

"Panther shelters in Mussorie Hotel"—The paper does not say whether it was a case of advance booking. It should have, knowing as we do modern conditions of hotel housing. What it does say is this:

"Severe cold made a panther leave the jungle and seek refuge last week in a Mussorie hotel. The panther entered the hotel at night and was locked in. "About 15 shikaris assembled next morning" and "shot it." That's right. Quite O.K. by me. For, I know those shikaris of Mussorie. What the paper did not say is that before the Great Kill, a plate of meat had been provided for the panther with a dash of morphine on it,—and then the panther was tied up with a 30 yard length of rope thoughtfully provided by the Manager. And then the shikaris came and finished the job. "About 15". Might be 14, you know.

Oh yes, the cold blew a lot of gaff in. But we are out of it now, thank God. Only day before yesterday, there was a run on all the "Desert Coolers" in the town. Why? Because: "The maximum temperature in Delhi on Sunday was 64.1 degrees and the minimum 36." You see, the minimum temperature on Saturday was 35. One whole degree up. Phew! Aren't we hot!

Tourists buy the American to see if their names are mentioned. The resident American colony sees who is entertaining whom. Visiting movie stars find out which of their colleagues is around. Italians and citizens of the Mediterranean area, where the paper circulates, buy it to sharpen their English and to marvel at the glittering reports of the American way of life.

A former city editor on the Cleveland Press, Dowdell does not take the via Veneto cafe society too seriously. He appreciates much more the opportunity to meet the great of America passing through Rome. In the states, he avers, it'd take you a week to see some of the big names you casually meet in Rome every day.

Mr Jim Farley (former Democratic Party chairman) is one of his best sources when he's in town, says Bill. The United States Ambassador to Italy, Mr. James C. Dunn is a pet of Bill's. And, of course, he is called "cousin" by all the movie stars like Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy, Orson Welles, Janis Paige, Janis Carter, Joan Bennett, Joan Fontaine, plus swarms of lesser lights.

Ty and Myrna are Bill's preferred people, he says. Ty is "never artificial and has innate poise". Myrna "symbolizes the epitome of womanly dignity, American style". Orson Welles is a "real genius, but always leading with his chin".

The phone interrupted our conversation. It was a touring American wanting Bill's help to see the Pope. "Tell him O.K., O.K." Bill said. He ejaculated gently. "That makes 93 people I've helped get to see the Pope and I haven't seen him yet myself".



CHASED BY BEAUTIES

By John P. Leacacos

ask to go along anyhow, promising to keep quiet.

GIRL GATE-CRASHERS

A widower, Dowdell declares that never in his 49 years has he ever seen games so movie crazy. "They drive you nuts", he says, girls come from the United States with letters of introduction on the off-chance of breaking into Hollywood by the back Italian door.

After a recent incident, Dowdell is going to have letters even from friends analyzed for forgeries.

It seems a girl arrived from Cincinnati, where Dowdell used to work. She turned out to be a striptease dancer who used the name of a mutual acquaintance to crash the Dowdell gate.

Another girl, from Pittsburgh, was in Rome on her honeymoon. She refused to go home with her husband, until Bill got her a movie part. A Swedish actress fractured her skull in an automobile accident. The only name the hospital could find in her purse was that of Bill Dowdell. He had met her once.

Yet another babe, this time a French one, borrowed dol. 350 from Lucky Luciano, the ex-mobster, to buy a trousseau in which she was going to marry Dowdell!!! Bill heard about it for the first time some days later.

Out of the kindness of his big Irish

heart, Bill used to allow a few of the not-too-grasping females to hang around sometimes, and even escort him to the round of cocktail parties he has to attend.

While Bill slowly imbibed rum-and-coke—whisky makes him sneeze—the little helpers jotted down names or ran errands sewed buttons and spoke Italian for him. After nearly two and a half years Bill does not know a word of Italian.

"It isn't necessary", he says. "The Italians understand me just the same".

Now there is a new Dowdell regimen and pretty strict, too. Office from noon to 7 p.m. a drink and dinner alone in his room. Bed about 10. Up at 5 or 6 a.m. Writing the column at 7. A stroll along via Veneto, some visits and kibitzing around until noon and then all over again.

Roman institution that he now is, Bill no longer has to nut out items as he used to; the items chase him. But to prevent a new god rush, in Rome at least, he is keeping the fact he recently inherited several thousand dollars from an uncle a deep, dark secret.

Journalistically speaking, there is little doubt that Bill Dowdell is the best-known columnist in Europe, not only, as he says, "because I'm the only one", but for several sound reasons.

WILLIAM DOWDELL, the "Walter Winchell of Europe", is having "Girl Trouble" he confided the other night, his baby bulldog face exuding unspeakable woe.

Now let's not get out wrong. The fact is, girls do chase Dowdell. In the last year he has become famous in Europe as the author of a column, "seen and heard", appearing in the English-language Rome "Daily American". Bill gives out glamorous chitchat about the great and would-be great of cafe society in the Italian capital. Broadway columnists crib his stuff gladly.

Dowdell is also managing editor of the same sheet. Besides this job and the column, Bill says he finds himself running a publicity office ("free plugs for pals"), lost and found department, love-lorn alcove, missing persons bureau and an employment agency.

Since a lot of the star dust he gathers falls from the movie world, hardly has Dowdell printed a line that a new film might be shot in Italy than his phone begins to ring like mad, he says. Aspiring damsels of all nationalities pray to make his acquaintance. Now Bill never answers the phone in his hotel, and has a stooge take his calls at the office.

All these security precautions have not helped. He barely shows up in the lobby of the Hotel Excelsior, the plush-plush rendezvous of movie stars and American tourists in Rome, than he is waylaid by ladies begging to be allowed to be seen in his company. If by chance he has a date, they still

Air conditioning in reverse creates man-made "rain forest" that outdoes Nature at her hot and humid worst.

TESTING CLIMATE IN LABORATORY

By Herbert Johansen

Now the U.S. Army Signal Corps can enjoy all the discomforts of a steaming jungle right in the State of New Jersey. The tropical chambers at Fort Monmouth provide everything from torrential rains to torrid humidity—and make them even worse than the originals.

A person locked inside one of these rooms would develop prickly heat, and fungus would sprout between his toes. The only things lacking are mosquitoes, palm trees, and pythons.

"And we could have those, too," says one of the researchers in the supervising laboratory, "if they would serve any useful purpose. What we have is a fine piece of scientific machinery. A miniature jungle thicket might be exciting and colorful, but it would not help us in our job of speeding up the effects of corrosion and tropical rot in the equipment we test—in getting answers in 10 days that would take 10 months to get in the field."

So the heavily insulated walls of the chambers, lined with a metal, resistant to corrosion, have a cold, clinical look. But there is nothing cold about these laboratories when a test is on to simulate a piece of equipment rotting deep in a torrid jungle. With the controls set for maximum conditions, the heat climbs to an intolerable 190 degrees Fahrenheit, with humidity at 100 percent, a soaking saturation. That is hotter and wetter than anything man is likely to find in jungle or desert.

Controls Operate

"But," points out the head of the test section, "a lot of our equipment received that kind of heat treatment during the last war. Take a radio set inside a tank on the desert. You start with an air temperature of 125 degrees Fahrenheit. Desert absorption raises

it to a ground temperature of 150 degrees. Add another 10 degrees and you get the thermometer reading inside the tank. And with the radio set itself generating heat, its parts might be operating at a sizzling 200 degrees or more. In these chambers we not only duplicate that condition, but go further by adding humidity and that is like boiling a radio set in water. If it survives that treatment, we know that it will survive conditions in the field."

The head of the test section has been in one of the chambers with the

temperature at 185 degrees Fahrenheit and the humidity high. Fifteen minutes is the most a man can stand it, and he has to handle the equipment with asbestos gloves to prevent searing his hands. So real are these jungle conditions that working inside the chambers would be dangerous for technicians having any history of malaria or heart disease.

Another way of speeding things up is to accelerate the tropical cycle by setting the controls to operate twice a day from a low of 77 degrees Fahrenheit to a high of 150 degrees, with

From Popular Science

high humidity. The effect of the increased condensation, producing greater absorption, is 10 times that experienced in an actual tropical day. Anything that still works after 10 days of this corrosion test should be good for at least a year of use under ordinary conditions.

Insulated Rooms

The tropical testing wing consists of six insulated rooms. The main chamber, more than 30 feet long and with a 14-foot ceiling, is large enough for an armored tank or a mobile field radar set to be driven in and out. The machinery to produce the heat and humidity is located on top of the test rooms. Each room has its own unit, consisting of a circulating air blower, an air washer or humidifier, and heating coils similar to those in a radiator for temperature control.

When a room is in operation, there is an endless circulation of conditioned air. Coming up from the chamber, it is blown into the humidifier, consisting of two banks of water sprays. These sprays bring the air to the desired dew-point (humidity) temperature. The air then passes through an eliminator screen that catches and retains any solid moisture (drops of water). From there the saturated air is blown across steam coils which raise it to the selected dry temperature, and then is sent down into the test chamber.

Outside the wing is a panel with separate controls for each room that automatically determine the rate of change from one condition to another. The desired cycle is cut on two cams, one for dew point and the other for dry temperature. Control pointers, or followers, ride the cams as they are rotated by an electric clock. If these

(Continued on Page 28)

IN TROPICAL TESTING CHAMBER



A mobile radar tracking set is rolled into the tropical test chamber. The door behind the cone can be closed to make two test rooms. Observation windows can be seen in the rear wall.

MISS Martin works miracles at the Metropolitan Ear, Nose and Throat and Westminster Children's Hospital Clinics, where deaf mutes are helped to speak.

FIVE little pairs of eyes searching and straining to help out five little pairs of ears that will not function.

Five tiny brains trying to overcome a disability they can't appreciate.

Five children, mothers behind them to comfort, to guide, to help, to pray and give thanks as they see miracles worked almost daily with their children. And holding their rapt attention, seeking them smile in comprehensions, coaxing, cajoling, wheedling, occasionally demanding, is a silvery haired, slim woman with a face and hands that speak so clearly, so expressively that a new world, it would seem is opened to the children, who sit around her in a semi-circle during a class at the Deaf Clinic.

Deaf Clinic it says on the door, and to the world at large, to their parents even, these children have always been deaf. But Miss Sylvian Martin knows better, and except for just a few cases, convinces parents, teachers and medical specialists she is right. Usually she finds some trace of hearing in that little head. But even if not once she has found it, then her fight for speech begins. Because the child—sometimes congenitally through prenatal German measles in the mother—has never heard normal sounds, complete deafness is assumed. Not hearing everyday noises, imitative instincts cannot come into play and speech remains well-nigh impossible. Cries and laughter arrive without conscious inspiration, but that is all. A world is cut off. Mental advance is retarded, often to the extent of apparent mental deficiency. A little life is begun, lived often for several years without the enjoyment of one sense. Shyness, reticence, backwardness, lack of interest, all can result, often without the true cause being known until quite late. But it is never too late for "the lady at the clinic" to start her struggle to bring the child as near

'THE DUMB SHALL SPEAK'

Miracles At London Children's Clinic

BY BERNARD GRAHAM

normal as can humanly and scientifically be possible.

Sylvian Martin's whole life is a struggle. But a struggle in which she has frequent success, and each success to her, each battle won is still for her a triumph, a justification for her theories and a reward for her untiring efforts. Strain, she shows, for it was she who almost unaided kept working the clinic at a Children's Hospital, during the worst days of the war, and ever since has been working there and at the Metropolitan Ear

Nose and Throat Hospital, helping ever-increasing numbers of children, being blessed by more and more children, parents and doctors who appreciate the work she does. Although, they always go on improving, whenever a child leaves, often after many years, the progress made in lip reading and speaking is surely for her a reward greater than any payment State or Private Medical service can provide. Her eyes as they light up with genuine improvement of a kiddie, as after weeks of enduring patience

ANNE LEARNS TO TALK



Tiny hand at Sylvian Martin's larynx, eyes looking at her expressive mouth, wearing earphones to help her hear, Anna Burles is learning how to speak. On the card held by the Speech Therapist is a drawing of a horse, to help the association of ideas and words.

and complete concentration reveal her inward spiritual triumph and reward.

Direct Method

Sylvian Martin is not a scientific genius, nor a magician. But added to a long and devoted study of Speech Therapy of which she is a specialist, and a profound conviction of her own theories she has an uncanny way with the young.

See their eyes light up when they see her, witness the desire to come to

(Continued on Page 28)

CONSPIRED TO OVERTHROW KING'S RULE

REMINISCENCES OF A GREAT TRIAL

MEERUT ACCUSED KNEW HOW TO KEEP HILARIOUS

THE accused in this case stand charged with a conspiracy to deprive His Majesty the King Emperor of the sovereignty of India, and the case for the prosecution is that they have sought to do that by means of a revolution.

That was the opening sentence of the Prosecution Counsel Mr. Langford James, the eminent Calcutta Barrister, in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, which, though now more than two decades old, evokes even today vivid memories in the mind of Labour, as the pioneer vanguard in the independence movement of this country. Langford James was paid by the then Government of India Rs. 1,200 a day, and he was assisted by Mr. J. P. Mitter (now a judge of the Calcutta High Court) as his junior, who was paid Rs. 300 a day. Mitter played a secondary role, and got up but once against us—the Meerut accused, 33 leaders of Indian Labour

ages, in a waiting train at Kalyan to be spirited away to an unknown destination.

At Meerut Station

In the thick of the sleepy night, the four policemen and one officer sauntered into the waiting room, forgetting to take out Hutchinson's bundle in their zealous supervision over me; and Hutchinson's bundle travelled up to Peshawar untouched by human hand!

Bolshevik traitors gathered on the Meerut platform the next morning. One of us, Sardar Sohan Singh Josh, was hand-cuffed—perhaps his formidable beard was in the police eyes, a measure of his capacity for treason! But Sohan Singh was more of a nationalist Sikh than an international Bolshevik. We forgot our domestic worries in our hilarious company, and marched on to the magistrate's court

LIFE INSIDE PRISON

Renaissance—when Langford James died in the last year but one of our under-trial apprenticeship.

Langford limped a little and we had his first 'Darshan' in the prison compound itself where he visited us along with Milner-White, the amiable trying magistrate, and a number of members of the jail staff, to support the magistrate's first extension of remand before the prosecution's case could be finalised. We were arraigned before him, and we took him lightly. Langford scurriedly laughed. His sweeping gaze over us stopped steadily at Dange, who to him was the arch-culprit, Dange having already won a "Bolshevik" reputation in the 1924 Cawnpore Bolshevik Case.

It was a not March night. We had only a while ago concluded the five-month-long mammoth textile strike of Bombay. The Pathan Riots had just ceased. I was conducting a Railway-men's strike on the B.B. & C.I. Railway—the first of its kind on that line. And suddenly the police made a sweep of the whole country from Peshawar to Cape Comorin and arrested us. 33 workers in the cause of Labour. Our houses were surrounded by armed policemen, and a gang of Secret Police probed deep and long into our residences, and took whatever they could lay their hands on. One of the finds in my house was "One Thousand and One Gems of English Poetry", which my daughter was using as a School text.

Ganesh Damodar Savarkar, my closest friend lived next door to me, and he had left a few revolutionary books at my place. Thanks to the agility of a lady friend of my wife, who threw away the bundle containing those books across the fence of our cottage before the police had finished searching my library, and these books were saved.

I take this opportunity of shedding a silent tear of deep gratitude for my dear departed friend Ganesh Savarkar, for he was, all throughout my long incarceration, the friend, philosopher, guide and even guardian angel of my stranded family. May his soul attain 'Nirvana'.

Four cart-loads of books, papers, files, letters, and what not was taken away to Meerut, more properly, Maharashtra of old historic India, on that sweltering day of March. Hutchinson, a fresh comer from England, now a member of the British Parliament and the antagonist of Clement Attlee in the new British Elections was staying a little way off from me, at Khar, and while a bundle of books and papers were tied up from the "Hermiteage" (my residence), a large package collected from Hutchinson's house was to accompany me to Meerut. Hutchinson himself, still not having been arrested. Hotly pursued by Govind Madan Mohan Malaviya—another unforgettable friend of my life—the police van dropped me and the treasonable pack-

where we were all remanded to jail custody.

Ryal Horton

Ryal Horton was our prosecutor on behalf of the Government of India—the man supposed to be next in honour and in skill to Sir David Patrie, the C.I.D. Chief of whole of India. I alone was taken to him. He snarled at me, for he suspected me to have disposed of Hutchinson's bundle from the moving train unnoticed by my five guards.

He took down my statement and ordered quick flashes of telephone message all over the halts of my train upto Peshawar. I was suspected when I kept smiling. I was suspected all the more when I grew grave. Horton's office had 24 hours' agonising suspense before the package was traced at Peshawar, whence also came Abdul Majid—our dainty cook and "Communist collaborator in the conspiracy" to use Langford James' picturesque description. I, too, felt relieved when the long-lashed Muslim jailer came to my cell the next day and told me Hutchinson's rambling package had at last

THE historic Meerut trial of 33 labour leaders from all over India, with 3 Englishmen—one of them at present a British M. P.—thrown in, on the charge of conspiracy to deprive His Majesty the King Emperor by means of a revolution of the sovereignty of India is still fresh in the memory of people living and can be called one of the mile-stones in the country's fight for freedom.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala who was one of the accused in the case, gives a graphic picture, in the following article, of the early personal life of the prisoners, with several touching incidents, which endeared the entire group to all the progressive forces fighting for freedom in the country at the time.

By

S. H. JHABVALA

been costily lodged in Langford James' bookful and file-laden hall.

Our First Association

We were first scattered in individual cells all over the District Jail of Meerut. With me were lodged a number of dacoits—hand-cuffed and leg-shackled. They were from U. P. villages—good, bad, indifferent, young and old. All were hand-cuffed and shackled even though they were under-trials. Many were roped in on suspicion of dacoity, and mind you, they had to work and line up like proven "guilties." Their under-trial periods extended upto two and four years. With gnashing teeth they would ask me to fight their case. "Babuji!" we shall fully support you. Where have you come from? What is your mother tongue? What is your guilt? These and many other questions they asked me and we whiled away the weary sleepless nights in the cells with the narration of each other's stories. The cells were lighted by one kerosene light and each was guarded by one Numberdar, who loudly counted the number of inmates in the cell to report that "The locks and bars are all safe" to the sentry-in-chief occupying

"I am feeling feverish Sir," I replied. "Feverish? H'm. Dictor, give him No. 10"—meaning the proverbial fever mixture. The doctor touched my pulse from outside, and I had my first dose of jail medicine, 8 hours after the above inspection.

Three days after the same cavalcade passed by my cell. Col. Neill halted and repeated the question, and asked me further if I wanted anything.

Being fresh from Bombay's tea-houses I asked for tea and 24 hours later the tea came—a thick dark decoction of the type you see in the shoe-repairers' pots on the way-side! Even that was stopped by Col. Neill, however, when later on I complained that it was not tea.

"Jailor," he boomed, "don't give him any more tea. The Government of India cannot give you better."

Some time later, Col. Neill was replaced by Col. Rehman—a tall military-looking Muslim, with a forehead scarred during a skirmish in the First World War. When he heard that a Parsi was also lodged in his jail as an accused partner in the conspiracy to deprive the King of his sovereignty his curiosity was roused, and he soon called on me. I then began to have my first peaceful nights under his personal treatment, which I casually requited by quoting the spiritual couplets of the great Sufi Saint Maulana Jala-ud-Din Rumi, whose 'Mas-

THEY KNEW HOW NOT TO RUST

a seat in the centre of the jail. This kept me wakeful for nights on end, till at last I was ill, and removed to Hospital.

Col. Neill And Col. Rehman

"What ails you?" questioned Col. Neill of me—our first jail chief when he passed by my cell like a native Rajah with a red, gold-fringed umbrella held by prisoners over his head and accompanied by his cavalcade of oddly-assorted people

navi' had been my constant inspiration in life.

7 Pice Per Day

Phillip Spratt, was already there, licking his egg-shell, and Gopal Chandra Basak from Dacca—the youngest but one conspirator—followed suit.

As ordinary prisoners admitted to the Havalat, we got thick, tasteless dal with coarse leaves full of grit and rushes as our morning meal at 12 noon along with all other prisoners, and at 6 in the evening we got the same bread but with "Bhoofia" that is, a watery mixture of vegetable leaves, roots, the parings and cuttings of edible plants. Salt was sprinkled over it as an act of charity! When we complained to the jailor about such uneatable stuff, he replied that Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India gave to the Meerut Jail 7 pice per day per each one of us and he could not procure us better material.

Spratt, Bradley, and Hutchinson got preferential treatment, but the preference was neither marked nor worth while.

So, at the hospital, at least, I too, could lick an egg-shell for once, and a spoonful of luscious Meerut milk. Suddenly, cholera spread throughout the jail, and prisoners were brought to the hospital by the dozen every day only to die; we were ordered to be forthwith shifted to Dehra Dun.

At Dehra Dun

The Black Hole of Calcutta could not be an approachable rival to the three buses in which 32 of the Meerut conspirators, were huddled together, along with an equal number of policemen, armed cap-a-pie. The buses were driven along the Saharanpur road towards Dehra Dun on a May morning, taking us away swiftly from the plague region. "Water"—"Water"—was the constant cry of the prisoners—but no water was supplied. Dust and sun-heat almost maddened us.

Thank God, there was no casualty when Dehra Dun was at last reached late, at night the same day.

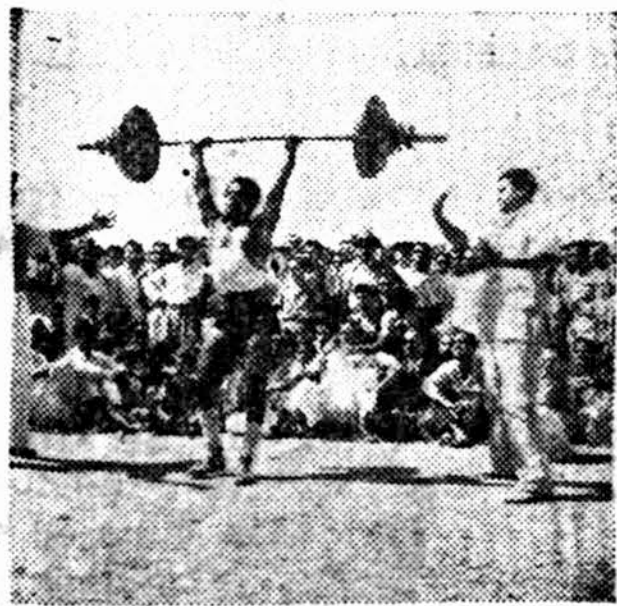
Nimbkar, an expert at shouting also

(Continued on Page 27)

'WELL!!!'



Green in The Providence Journal

Sethuraman of Madras, jerking 260 lbs.-
Double body weight.

THOSE enthusiasts of weight-lifting who missed the Vth Indian Weight-lifting Championship held along with the XIVth Indian Olympic Games in Bombay on the 10th, 11th and 12th inst. could only be called very unfortunate, for, for the first time in Indian weight-lifting history, there was the thrill and excitement, absent any time before, and the lifting itself came very near to the world standard.

This, however, holds out great promise for the improvement of the Iron Game in this country and what looked impossible only a few years ago now appears to be almost within our reach (I mean to say our fellows going to international contests and coming out in flying colours) provided of course we have sufficient backing—monetary and otherwise—from the Government, Press and other public spirited men.

A special mention must be made here about Press. So far the press was rather apathetic in publishing news about lifting. This, is, perhaps, the first time a representative of the press gives a little importance to the details of a weight-lifting contest and it is earnestly hoped that this will become a good beginning.

Monopoly Ended

As in the world contest, where the American was supreme in this game till last year when those men of the land of the Nile wrested it from them, Bombay, who had only once in the past just tied with Bengal for the championship in 1946 ended the monopoly of the Province of Rasagullas and Sandesh.

Bombay's win of the Burdwan Challenge Shield was, however, a surprise in view of the fact that it was Bengal who won in four of the six classes and it was Madras who had record-breakers in their team.

Heavy Weight Class

On the first day the Heavy and Light Heavy classes were taken up. In the Heavy, Hem Mukherji of Bengal had an easy time over the Bombay men. He had also the advantage of the absence of D. R. Gopal, his rival from Andhra. Hem totalled 630 lbs. which though not much for a heavy weight, yet left a difference of 45 lbs. over the total of Ghule of Bombay who did 585 lbs. Next came Nair, also of Bombay, who did 545 lbs. Luckily for Bombay there was none else in this class as they could easily get 4 points (three for second and one for the third) as against five points of Bengal.

Bengal Wins Again

Then came the Light Heavy division. Here Bombaymen thought that they would easily win. However, it did not happen as Vernon Rodrigues of Bengal whose total was given only as 575 lbs. a fortnight before, did 595 lbs. Added to this, the Bombay lifter Fendharkar who came second with 590 lbs. had no practice after the Provincial Olympics as he was sick for some



Aleck of Bengal, who won the Middle Weight Class pressing.

BOMBAY BREAKS BENGAL MONOPOLY

Thrills Of Weight-Lifting At Olympic Stadium

BY T. V. HARIHAR

time. Fendharkar, it must be said to his credit, in spite of this did 590 lbs. and especially if his last lift of 245 lbs. which he beautifully cleaned and even jerked but just failed to hold it, were to be within his passed lifts, he would have easily won over the Bengal man. The third man in this division was also from Bengal, Sudhindra Choudhury, who completed 535 lbs. Bombay's Rosario, who was busy preparing for his Examination (he is a Xavierite) could not come up to expectations. Thus at the end of this division, the points were Bengal 11 and Bombay 7.

Triangular Fight

On Saturday Middle weight class was taken up. A keen triangular contest was expected to take place between

Bengal's Joseph Aleck (who won the Olympic title at Lucknow in 1948), Bombay's captain J. D. Telang (who has won this class many a time before) and Kumaresan of Madras and Lincoln of Bombay coming very near to them. Those who witnessed this class would easily feel that Kumaresan of Madras, if properly guided, would have had the chance of even winning the class. Aleck of Bengal, an employee of an Airway Company, has a beautiful physique and a pleasing personality. He managed to do 595 lbs. and was just waiting to see the fight the Bombay men Telang and Lincoln were forced to put up, as by now Kumaresan had failed in his attempts and gone out of the first three places. Telang had to go all out to win the class. The Bombay captain who had a catch in the hips a month before, while practising was definitely handicapped. He normally does 180-185 snatch easily, but on this occasion, failed due to the catch which put him rather behind. Still when he attempted 250 lbs. for his last clean and jerk, the fighter in him came out, but unfortunately failed to clean the weight.

Lincoln (he is a fireman in the G.I.P.) who came second tying with our Telang has been lifting for the past so many years, is no doubt a good middle weight but not quite dependable. He has tremendous strength, but no proper judgment of his strength. If only trained on right lines, he must prove a terror in this division.

Now the position was Bengal 16 and Bombay 11.

Bengal vs. Bombay

The Light weight class was taken up afterwards. Here again the lifting was very interesting and worth watching. Here the man who was supreme was Wadiraj of Bombay, perhaps, the only lifter who got all his nine lifts passed, and that too, in perfect style and all the three judges passing his lifts.

But the hero of this class was Baidyanath Ghosh of Bengal, who has been in lifting ever since Patiala games. This Tiger of Bengal cleaned 240 when it was most needed and came up with the weight with a loud noise and jerked aloft to tie with Wadiraj. The second place went to Gurudev Singh of Delhi, who created a new All-India record in the clean and jerk of 250 lbs. Gurudev, besides being a lifter, came as the Volley ball captain of Delhi team and also took part

in putting the shot, javelin throw and, if I remember correctly, even in wrestling. This bearded man has a terrible pulling power and quickness due to his taking part in multifarious sports events.

It will not be out of place here to say a few words about the lifts themselves. The first of the three Olympic lifts is Two Hands Military Press in which any one, even if he is slow, can be successful, provided there is strength and more strength. The other two lifts Two Hands Snatch and Two Hands Clean and Jerk are purely lifts which require technique, speed and absolute co-ordination of every muscle and fibre of the human body. Specially an emphasis must be made on speed as without it it is impossible to be good in these two lifts.

OLYMPIAN'S NEW RECORDS



D. P. Mony of South Madras who won the Feather Weight class by totalling 645 lbs. (190 Press and 195 Snatch and 260 Clean and Jerk—all new India record). He represented India at the World Olympics in 1948.

It may also be stated here that in the Berlin Olympics, where they used a machine to record the speed of every athlete taking part in different sports, it was found that Ibrahim Shams of Egypt was the fastest, when he did the Two Hands Snatch.

Speed King Gurudev

Now coming to where we left: if only Gurudev would devote a little more time for lifting, and that in improving his press, he would have to be reckoned with when he next appears in All-India contests. Next came Gujarathi of Bombay, who has won the "Body Beautiful" many a time, who did much to expectation. As per

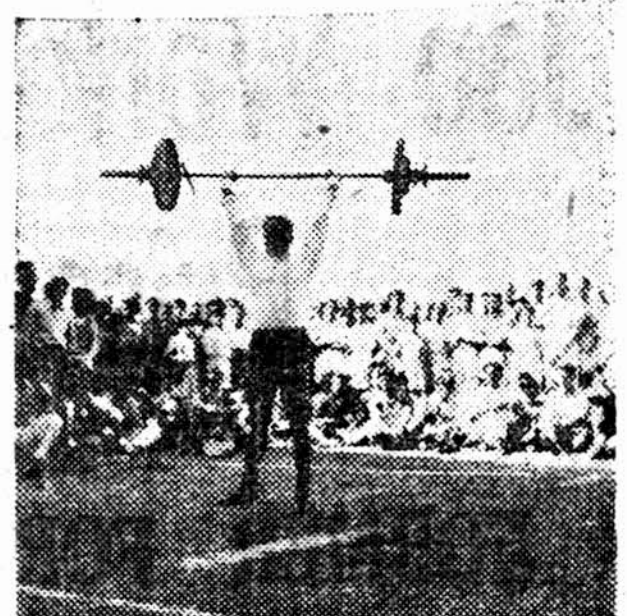
the decision of the Jury of Appeal, Wadiraj and Baidyanath Ghosh got the first place sharing the points for the first and second i.e., 5 plus 3 eight, as four each, and the Shams of India (Gurudev) getting one point for Delhi. Gujarathi having come even third had to go without a point. Another lifter worth watching in this class is Rangasamy of Madras. This made Bengal 20, Bombay 15 and Delhi 1.

Sensational Lifting

More thrilling and excitement was in store for Sunday, the final day of the Games. Records were broken and re-broken! As said elsewhere to say that it was unfortunate to have missed to see the contest—rather the BATTLE ROYAL—is only putting it mildly.

However, the Champion Mony of South Madras was definitely on top. His rival Sethuraman of Madras started his press with 170 lbs. and made it easily. He then called for 180 and succeeded with it. Then he wanted 190, but was waiting for Mony to do, who just had begun with it. For the champion it was nothing, it went up all easily and became a new All-India record for the press. Sethuraman next tried with the same weight but was disqualified. Mony for his second and third attempt took 200 but was given the red light and hence had to be satisfied with a lead of only 10 lbs. over Sethuraman. In the Snatch also, it was Sethuraman who started first and succeeded with 170 lbs. Mony came next and threw over 180 lbs. Again Sethuraman for his second attempt took the same poundage and made a beautiful lift. Mony then took 190 for his second attempt and created a new Indian record, which was subsequently equalled by Sethuraman who

Telang of Bombay pressing 175 lbs.



also succeeded by lifting it in brilliant style.

The champ then called for his last attempt 195 and made no mistake about it and set up the record in this lift all for himself. At this stage Mony was leading by 15 lbs. over his rival. The totals for two lifts were Mony 385, Sethuraman 370 and Thirumalai 345. Then came the real climax. It was in the third of the three Olympic lifts, viz., two hands clean and jerk where it was known that Sethuraman was too good. Mony had at no time before tried out his maximum in this lift, whereas Sethuraman was said to have succeeded with 260 lbs. i.e., only 17½ lbs. less than the world record of Fayad of Egypt. If only he could repeat it he easily wins the class.

There was all round excitement and the spectators were spellbound to see what was going to happen. Sethuraman called for 250 and succeeded with it, breaking Mony's previous record of 236½ lbs. Mony took up the same weight and equalled the record. Both the lifters then took 260 and succeeded with the same, thus establishing the record in their names.

A special mention must be made that the lift of 260 lbs. by Sethuraman constitutes a double body weight clean and jerk to be done by an Indian in first class competition for the first time. It may also be added that if Mony could be called an exceptionally strong lifter, then it is Sethuraman who has a better style and execution.

Then for the third attempt Mony was very modest as he took only 265 lbs. which in spite of a very good clean and jerk just failed for he did not hold the weight for the clap of the referee. Thus ended the champ's lifting which had aggregated in all 645 lbs. a new Indian feather weight total. Sethuraman had now one more attempt. He very courageously called for 275 lbs. so that he could tie with Mony and thus equal the total when he could win by virtue of his lesser body weight, which was taken to the ounces and was Mony 129 lbs. and 13 ounces and Sethuraman 129 lbs. and 7 ounces. Unfortunately for him, in spite of his tremendous effort, he just failed to hold the clean and thus came Mony winning this class once again becoming the Indian Feather Weight champion, which he is ever since 1946.

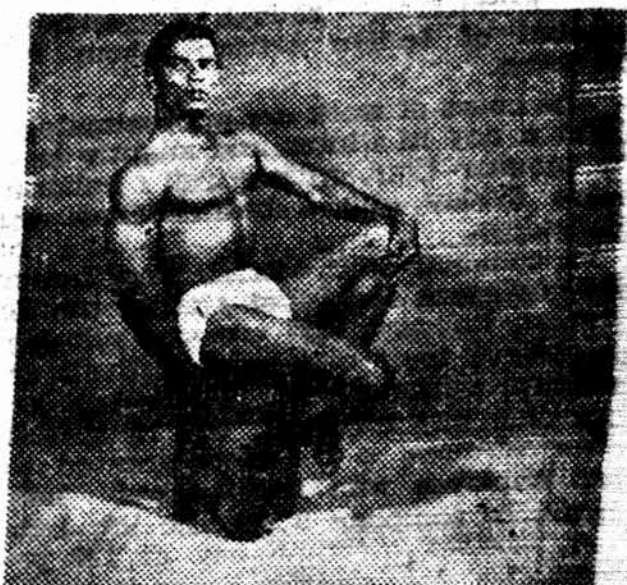
Then with the permission of the judges Sethuraman—the wonder boy of Madras—was allowed to have an exhibition lift of 275 lbs. Clean Jerk. Here this phenomenon cleaned it all the way and just failed to jerk.

It was indeed a memorable day for weight-lifting and weight-lifters in India! So far as the points went this class did not affect either Bombay or Bengal who were 15 and 20, with South Madras 5, Madras 4 and Delhi 1.

The Final Round

In the last and lightest class, Bantam weight, Bengal did not have any class lifter who could come somewhere near the winners. Still they gave a very tough fight to get at least the third place so that they might get a point. Bombay, however, succeeded in

(Continued on Page 27)



Wadiraj of Bombay who won the Light Weight Class.

Jap Warlords Through Prison Bars

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER READS HULL'S MEMOIRS

IT has been over a year since Hideki Tojo and his Japanese War-Cabinet buddies were hanged and 18 other major Japanese war criminals were sentenced to Sugamo Prison.

Today, the world and the Japanese people have almost forgotten the former rulers of Japan. Two of them, Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Italy and Yoshiro Umezu, Commander of the notorious Kwantung army in China, died during the year. The rest are killing time by reading, playing Go (Japanese Chess) cards and Mah Jong.

Under the parole system which General Douglas MacArthur announced on Christmas Day, which is now under study, Mamoru Shigemitsu may be released in less than two years.

More Restrictions

In recent months prison restrictions have become increasingly strict. The prisoners report through relatives that the privilege of sending and receiving letters has been discontinued. Japanese living in the Sugamo district claim that snoopers have been shot at by soldier guards; and that children who tried to retrieve with a bamboo pole a ball that had slipped under the wire fence were shooed away. Japanese attribute these security methods to an increase in suicide attempts among the younger, minor war criminals in the 'B' and 'C' class.

The 'B' and 'C' class criminals perform chores around the prison. The old men in the 'A' class need only sweep out their own tiny cells. Even this little effort is spared for the 76-year-old Jiro Miami, former Minister of War, and ex-Prime Minister Kichiro Hiranuma, 83. Kedryo Sato and Kingoro Hashimoto take care of these two elders.

For a while after the sentencing, the major war criminals were lodged with the rest. But recently they have been reassigned to the individual cells

By

RAY FALK

they occupied all through the trial. Each is furnished with two straw mats, on which they sleep and read, and a tiny toilet. They are the size of a railroad compartment and face a central corridor, like that of a pullman car. The doors are unlocked and the men can visit each other freely.

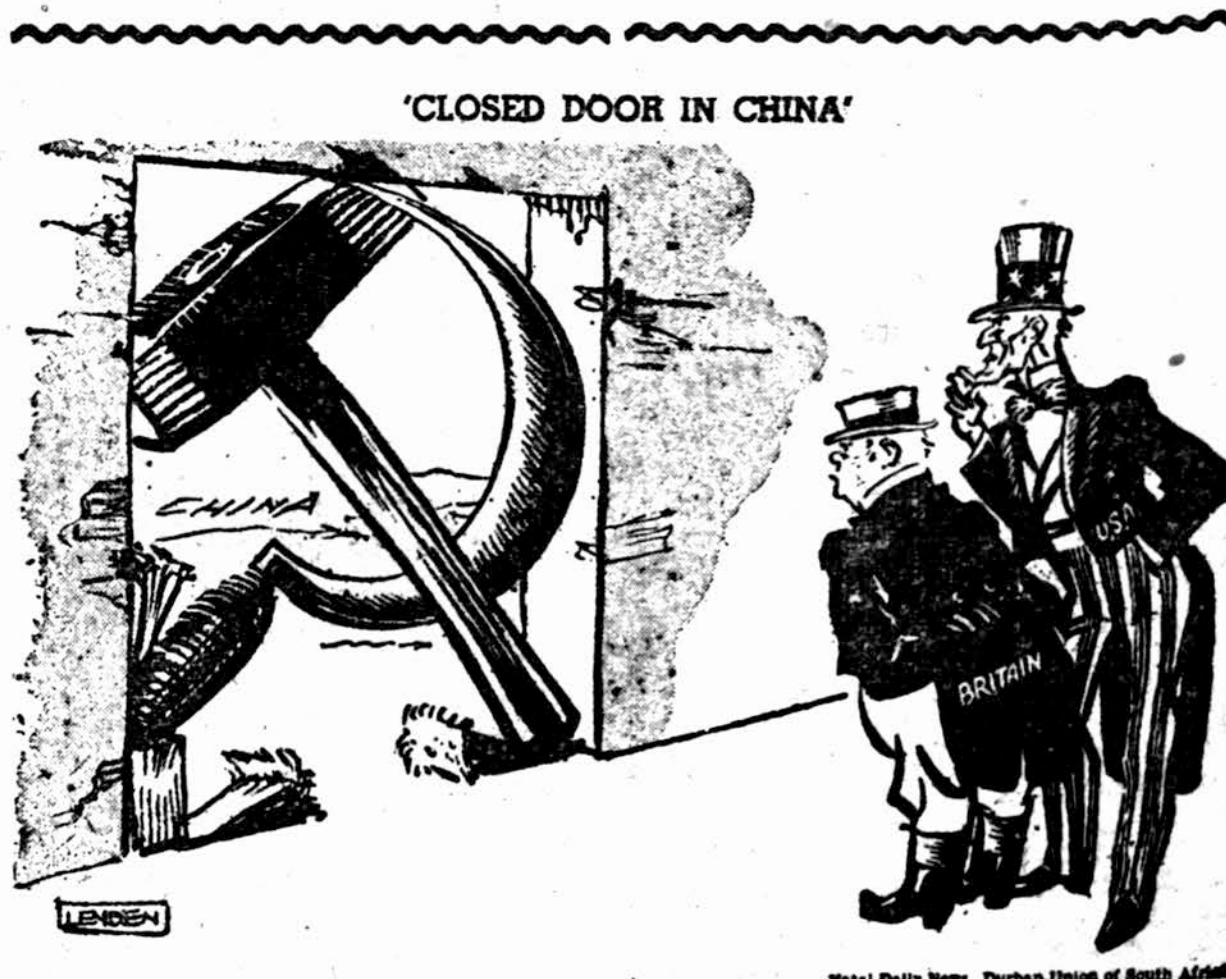
The prison supplies them with the best Japanese newspapers. They can make use of a large English-language library. The prisoners issue a paper called the "Sugamo Shimbun". Former doctors and teachers among the prisoners lecture to their fellow inmates. They are allowed daily walks in the prison yard.

The former war lords report that food changes from good to bad as the cooks change. Every prisoner is permitted to designate five relatives or close friends he desires to see. Two of these five may call on him for 45 minutes once a month.

Shigemitsu Reads

Former Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, who signed the surrender aboard the battleship "Missouri" and who received the lightest sentence—seven years—is busy reading Cordell Hull's Memoirs, James Byrnes' "Frankly Speaking", former U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo Joseph Grew's "Ten Years in Japan" and Robert Sherwood's "Roosevelt and Hopkins". Like many others, he is writing his autobiography.

Relations among the 16 are far from harmonious. The army, navy and Foreign Office boys fought during the war, during the trial and now snub each other in jail.



Metals Daily News, Durban, Union of South Africa

Marquis Koichi Kido, who was convicted on the basis of information supplied by his 16-volume diary, has not learned his lesson yet. He is still keeping a detailed day-by-day account of his life. Kido, as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, was the Emperor's closest adviser. Kido had expected to be sentenced to death. He told his son that shortly before the day of sentencing the cells of the major war criminals were rearranged. Tojo was placed in a centre cell, and Kido was on his left. A bright light was focused on Tojo's cell. Kido couldn't sleep for days because of the strong light and out of fear.

Kido issued orders for the publication of his diary upon his death. But when he was sentenced to life, he changed his instructions. The diary contains much personal comment and private revelation which might prove embarrassing. It reveals that Kido considered Hirohito a poor politician, a puppet.

Hunt For True History

Kido's son, a lawyer, who defended his father, told me that scholars, journalists, old politicians and former generals are holding "hearings" over the diary "to establish the true history". "The trial showed some truth of history", young Kido said, "but not the whole truth."

Of all the wives, the German wife of former Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo has the hardest time reconciling herself to her fate. Surrounded by her twin grandsons, she pleaded: "My husband is very patient. He always worked for peace and fought against the military. He says he has a clear

conscience. He is sick. He has a weak heart. He is 68. Last summer he was transferred to an army hospital.

"But he is back at Sugamo now, waiting, convinced justice will come. He is a great man. He is America's best friend. God is protecting him, I am convinced of that. It's a mistake fate has done to him. His is an ironic fate. The world will understand some time."

Young Kido plans to make an appeal on his father's behalf at the Peace Conference.

Fate Hangs In Balance

Just what will be the fate of the major and minor war criminals after a peace treaty is signed is far from clear, even in the minds of the General Headquarters staff. The majority decision of the Far Eastern Commission nations will set their future. Australia and the Philippines will be stern. These nations want the minor criminals sentenced in their courts to serve in territories within their jurisdiction. The Japanese Government wants all prisoners to serve at home.

General MacArthur in his capacity as Supreme Commander for the Allied powers can pardon the major war criminals, according to a legal expert at GHQ. But he is unlikely to do so without approval from the other Powers.

It is reasonable to assume that Sugamo will be administered by the Japanese Government after the peace treaty. Their administration will fall under the same type of Allied supervision as other specific Japanese activities which may be outlined in the treaty.

Indians In Persia

Import Restrictions Handicap Free Flow Of Trade

THERE are about 1,400 Indian resident in Persia, nearly 900 of them employees of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company at Abadan and in the oil fields of Southern Persia.

The Indians on the pay roll of the A.I.O.C. are chiefly employed in clerical work or as highly skilled craftsmen and technicians, though a certain amount of Indian artisan labour is recruited.

The hours of work are approximately eight a day in winter and slightly less in summer time, with a full holiday every Friday and a half holiday on Thursdays.

In common with British and Iranian employees, the Indians enjoy the 11 Iranian holidays and are also allowed to observe their own chief festivals as holidays without pay. There is no overtime pay for staff, but in special circumstances, a bonus is granted to an employee who has worked long hours to complete a specific job. Labour receives overtime pay at 135 per cent.

Senior staff are given 42 days leave a year, Junior staff 30 days and Labour 26 days. All Indian employees qualify for a free return passage every three years.

Salaries vary considerably according to the job, but rates of pay compare favourably with those existing in India and Pakistan and to those of other firms operating in Persia. In addition to their basic pay, staff are given a generous cost of living allowance. The company makes special arrangements to make home payments easy.

A bachelor on the staff of the Company in Abadan or the Oil Fields can live a reasonably comfortable life on his Rial allowance, thus saving the whole of his basic Rupee salary. The average married man is unlikely to be able to live within this allowance, but with care, he should be able to save a fairly substantial part of his basic salary.

CONCESSION RATES

Labourers are not given a Rial allowance. Instead, the Company hold large stocks of food and clothing which is distributed to them at reduced prices.

Promotion is awarded strictly by merit and a special committee decides upon promotions from one grade into another.

All Indian staff and Labour receive

BY

Leopold Herman

Company accommodation, which is allocated on the basis of salary and service. A junior bachelor has a small room to himself or shares a larger room with a friend of his own status. Senior bachelors have a large room to themselves. Furniture and a fan are provided for each bachelor.

Junior married accommodation consists of a three roomed fully furnished quarter with kitchen, bathroom and lavatory attached. After four or five years service, senior staff qualify for a larger type of house which includes such amenities as air conditioning plant and a refrigerator.

The Rial allowance contains an element which is slightly more than the rent paid for accommodation, e.g., 360 rials (1£=90 Rials) a month for junior married quarters, and between 750 and 1,050 for senior married houses. An employee may bring his family to Persia, even though he does not qualify for married accommodation, provided he can make private arrangements to obtain temporary married quarters for a period of not less than one year.

The Company runs stores and shops at which all employees may buy food and clothing at controlled prices. There are also restaurants and canteens with Indian cooks at which many bachelors eat nearly all their meals.

INDO-PAKISTAN CLUB

The Indian Community, both in Abadan and the oil fields, run their own social and sports clubs. At Masjid-i-Sulaiman, the oil fields centre, there is a joint Indo-Pakistan "Unity Club". Indians are also eligible to join other clubs which provide sport-

ing and social facilities on a large scale. Each district has a swimming pool and sports grounds. Indian films are periodically shown at the various cinemas.

The Company operates an efficient bus service for work and pleasure. Staff receive a monthly transport allowance as part of their Rial entitlement and it is slightly more than the sum which they might normally expect to pay in bus-fares.

The Indians in the employ of the A.I.O.C. in Southern Persia are a contented and hard working body of men who are popular with their British and Persian colleagues and fit well into the closely knit community life of Abadan and the oil fields.

Trade between India and Persia depends to no small degree upon the small group of prosperous Indian businessmen who live and work in Persia. Most of them have been in the country for thirty years or more and are thoroughly used to the customs and character of the Persians. Despite many difficulties, chiefly connected with currency and the restrictions on imports and exports, the volume of trade handled by them is sufficient to earn them reasonable profits.

INDIAN MERCHANT

The terms of the trade agreement between the two states have not yet been published, but Indian merchants in Persia hope that the agreement will lighten to some extent the burden of restrictions under which they labour.

The most serious of these is the

(Continued on Page 27)

THE Indian Cricket team, under the captaincy of Vijay Hazare, created history at Madras.

For the first time since the foreign visits to this country started some sixty years ago, the home team has succeeded in winning the "rubber" in a Test series at last.

Of course this victory has no official standing as the side, led by Jock Livingston does not represent any particular country. Nor does it represent the Commonwealth as a whole. Still this success is particularly gratifying to India, for which Hazare and his mates deserve our warmest congratulations.

When the composition of the Commonwealth team was finally announced, I had remarked in these columns that this was the weakest combination ever to visit our shores. And I had predicted that on the comparative strength on paper India should win the Tests. That is exactly what has happened.

HAZARE'S CAPTAINCY

The lion's share of the credit goes to Hazare who was entrusted with the skipper's job at Calcutta owing to the inability of Vijay Merchant to continue in that position due to an injury. The substitute Captain was greatly handicapped by the absence of India's two most prominent stalwarts in the persons of Vijay Merchant and Lala Amarnath. It was considered a loss of fifty per cent in our strength. So few had expected Hazare to bring off what the other leading lights had failed to do.

But Hazare's modesty, amiability and devotion succeeded where Merchant's calculated strategy and Amarnath's courageous drive failed. Hazare was able to weld the diverse elements in the team into a composite whole which no other Captain before him had managed to do. Therein lies the key to Hazare's—and India's—success. Let us hope that he will continue to lead our side for several years to come and help his country to win some Official Tests which have eluded us so far.

CHEPAUK GROUND AGAIN!

Madras has every reason to be proud of the enviable distinction she has attained by proving to be the graveyard of some of the foreign teams. The first visiting side to be defeated was Jack Ryder's Australian XI in 1935 when Syed Nazir Ali led the Indian team to victory. Then the Australian Services XI led by Lindsay Hassall met their Waterloo at the same old Chepaux ground a decade later, for which Vijay Merchant earned our thanks.

Now comes another Vijay to carry away the glory of the rubber on this historic field. The praise to him is all the greater because the advantage of the toss and of batting on a plumb wicket in consequence went to the opposing side.

There is not the least doubt that the visitors made every effort to win the engagement and, failing that to deprive their rivals from gaining the same honour. This final tug of war culminated in a thrilling and exciting battle—to give India victory by the margin of three wickets—with only ten minutes to spare for the call of time!

PLAYERS IN LIMELIGHT

It was a match of comparatively small totals—324 being the highest aggregate on either side. The only century of the fight was recorded by the West Indies batsman, Frank Worrell, who knocked up a grand 161 in the first innings of the Commonwealth side. Vijay Hazare offered the highest figures for the home team by hitting up 77 and 84 in the two ventures.

But J. K. Holt on the side of the tourists and G. Kishenchand, Syed Mushtaq Ali and Polly Umrigar of the Indian team deserve high praise for their fighting innings. Were it not for their courageous stands—when the position of the respective sides was rather precarious—the contest might have ended much earlier one way or the other.

POOR FIELDING

The bowling honours of the match went to George Tribe and Fitzmaurice of the visiting team and Dattu Phadkar, N. Chandhury, Vinoo Mankad and C. S. Nayudu on our side. But there were costly fielding lapses on both sides, especially in the case of Worrell in the first innings and of Hazare in the second, which prevented a more spectacular bowling analysis than was the case, though Phadkar was responsible for a tremendous sensation by a devastating bowling spell.

The tourists may be excused for their slack fielding at the end of a prolonged and tiresome tour. But the home players cannot offer the same plea. However, happy we may be about the glorious result, we cannot be satisfied with the poor lapses by our fieldsmen. Even the best bowling artillery may be ineffective and innocuous, if it does not receive adequate support from the fielders. On the other hand, a mediocre battery like ours may be highly effective and

SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

★
INDIA'S GLORIOUS VICTORY—GREAT CREDIT TO VIJAY HAZARE'S LEADERSHIP—ARE WE PROGRESSING?—TENNIS FEAST AT C.C.I.—TIPS FOR INDIAN WOMEN—VAST IMPROVEMENT BY NARESH KUMAR—HOCKEY SELECTIONS FOR NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

dangerous, if it is well supported by the fieldsmen.

It has been rightly observed that Australia wins more often on account of their smart fielding than for their great batting or bowling. Unless and until we specialise in this department we can never hope to beat England or Australia, however, much we may improve in bowling and batting. The greatest emphasis must, therefore, be laid on it in future. It must be laid down—and strictly adhered to—that no player would be selected in a representative side unless he is a good and safe fielder. A batsman in particular must be first rate fieldsmen. Then only things will improve.

It is pleasing to note that P. G. Joshi of Poona proved an excellent wicket-keeper. Had he been given as many chances as were offered to M. K. Mantri, he might have repaid the compliment with even better results. However, we hope he will be given the fullest encouragement in the future. Then we will have no worry about this position. He may turn out to be another J. G. Navle whom Maharashtra had produced years ago.

IS IT SO?

It is heartening to hear from a celebrated cricketer and critic like Douglas Jardine, a former captain of England, that India's cricket is on the up-grade. But we are not so very confident about it. Our Victory against the Commonwealth side does not convince as of this progressive march, as I have already stated this team is not as strong as any combination we are likely to encounter in an official Test.

We feel that we are actually moving downwards. Have we any batsman of the stamp of C. K. Nayudu, D. B. Deodhar or Vijay Merchant among the rising players or bowlers of the calibre of Mahomed Nissar, L. Amarasingh or C. S. Nayudu among them? We have not. Vijay Hazare, L. Amarnath, Vinoo Mankad and others of the old brigade will not wear the flames much longer. Who are going to take their places in the Test arena when we have to meet England and Australia?

DOUBLE CROWNS FOR "GUSSIE" AND KUMAR

The Tennis Championship of the Cricket Club of India ended in a blaze of glory for Naresh Kumar of Calcutta and Gertrude Moran of California, U.S.A. Both of them claimed the singles title in their respective events and were associated in a joint venture in collaring the mixed doubles. In addition they were runners-up in men's and women's doubles respectively.

"Gorgeous Gussie", as Miss Moran is popularly called in America, could have easily carried away the triple crown had she chosen to partner her compatriot, Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd in women's doubles. But the visitors preferred to break up the partnership with a view to give a sporting chance to our women. That gesture was highly praiseworthy indeed. This gave the ever-green Laura Woodbridge the rare opportunity of sharing the honours of this event with the redoubtable Patricia at the expense of "Gussie" and Pramila Khanna.

INCOMPARABLE MASTERY

Never before in the history of tennis, Bombay has enjoyed such a lovely treat served by the fair sex. Glamorous Gussie was a host in herself. In serving, driving, volleying, smashing lobbing and dropping she exhibited a mastery never shown before by any woman player in this country. She was unparalleled in court-craft to. Her only draw-back appeared to be a little rashness at times. Maybe, she is somewhat temperamental. I have not the least doubt in my mind that with more experience in tournament play, she would become a World Champion ere long.

By her dazzling displays "Gussie" captivated the minds of our local fans whether men or women, to an unlimited degree. They thronged the C.C.I. Courts from day-to-day to entertain themselves with the delightful fares dished out by her. Her attractive personality and charming manners may also have something to do with their daily pilgrimage.

One fair spectator, however, remarked to me that she was rather disappointed that Gussie did not flourish her famous lace—panties of

which the papers talked so much, even for a day. What the men thought about it I need not mention.

PATRICIA'S TERRIFIC BACK-HAND

When I first saw Patricia Todd in action, I thought she was much the steadier of the two. But barring her terrific back-hand drives—reminiscent of our Ghaus Mahomed—she did not seem to command the all-court game of her brilliant compatriot. Although she sported an athletic figure par excellence, she did not display the dash and vigour of the versatile Gertrude. Probably she was feeling rather tired after the protracted tour. Her not infrequent double-faults in service game such an indication. And her tame submission to her compatriot in the final—whom she has beaten more often than not—told in an outspoken manner the slothness of her feelings.

It is quite possible Patricia would have triumphed in mixed doubles, were she assisted by a more agile and stronger partner than the veteran Jimmy Mehta. A few years ago Jimmy could have swept his opponents out of court by his brilliant net-play. Those days are gone now—never to return. He showed a glimpse of it in the first set of the final match. Even that he could not keep up. However Patricia had the satisfaction of scoring a comfortable victory over Gussie and Pramila in the women's double final.

UNSUITABLE COSTUME

It is a pity that two of our greatest women players, Leela Dayal and Khanum Singh, did not take part in this tournament. Had they done so, we would have been able to gauge the relative merits between them and the tourists. Granting that the Indian players are past their best they could still have given better fights than Pramila and Laura were able to put up.

I cannot understand why Pramila sticks to a dress—Shalwar and Khamiz—which is most unsuitable for a game demanding considerable agility and speed. I hoped she and others who aspire to rise to the top-most rung of the international ladder would discard this inconvenient costume—at least on the sporting field. But young and promising players must put on the dress most suited to the game. "Saree" and "Sharwar" go ill-together in a fast game like tennis.

The only Indian player who made the nearest approach to the American stars was Jenny Sandison of Calcutta. She conquered Leela every time she met her. Unfortunately she could not be sent to Europe when she was at the height of her form. Then she might have given a worthy fight to the World Champions. She never had the chance.

A former woman champion of Western India reminded me that Khanum could have reached the top level had she so willed.

VAST IMPROVEMENT BY NARESH

After witnessing the superlative exhibitions by World Champions like Henri Cochet and 'Big Bill' Tilden, I did not expect anything of that class from the Czech star, Vladimir Cernik. But I was thoroughly disappointed by his mediocre performances. He might

have been eliminated by Madhav Rao of Madras in the quarter-finals of the Singles, were it not for a cramp in the latter's leg which compelled him to retire when leading by 5-2 in the first set. However he met his Waterloo at the hands of Naresh Kumar in the next round by two straight sets.

Naresh has improved tremendously since he played in all-India Hard Court Tournament at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana last year. He has gained great command over his shots and mastery in Court-craft by subduing his impetuosity or rashness. Apparently his training and experiences in England and America last season has done him world of good. It is a pity that India is not competing in the Davis Cup this year. Another trip to Europe would have given the finishing touches to his education. Couldn't somebody help him to compete at Wimbledon this season? His easy victories over Cernik and Narendranath, the holder, mark him out as the coming Ace of India.

BOMBAY'S BID FOR PREMIER HOCKEY TITLES

The Selection Committee of the Bombay Provincial Association has chosen twenty players from whom sixteen will be finally selected to make the trip to Bhopal next month to participate in the Inter-Provincial Tournament. Walter DeSouza of the Lusitanians has been selected to lead the side.

There is a certain amount of consternation among the critics of the game that men like Leslie Woodcock, Luis Vaz and Francis Gama have been omitted from the list and Caesar Gomes, Ivor Abraham and Kenny Lefebour included in it. I do not see anything wrong in giving trials to promising youngsters. But I fail to understand why some of the more deserving ones have not been offered even an opportunity to fight for their positions. After all the final choice will be made after proper trials. So why deprive them of the opportunity?

During the last few years, Bombay has been losing her battles owing to improper selections and favouritism. I hope nothing but merit will count with the Selectors in the final analysis. Otherwise the National Championship will elude us again.

The women players have not been chosen yet. After the lapse of six long weeks, the BPHA Committee woke up to find that the Inter-Provincial Tournament for women is also at hand. Another competition has been revived after this period of suspended animation. I believe the selections will be made after this tournament is over. What about trial matches for them? Unless the team is moulded into a solid combination with sufficient practice games, how can we expect to retain the trophy? Bhopal will not be a very comfortable venue for our men.

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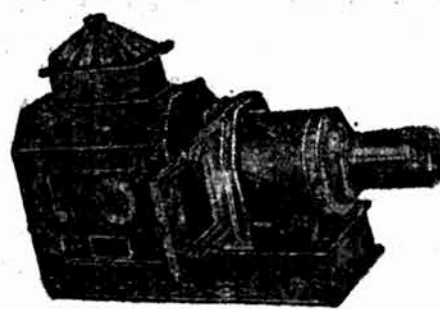
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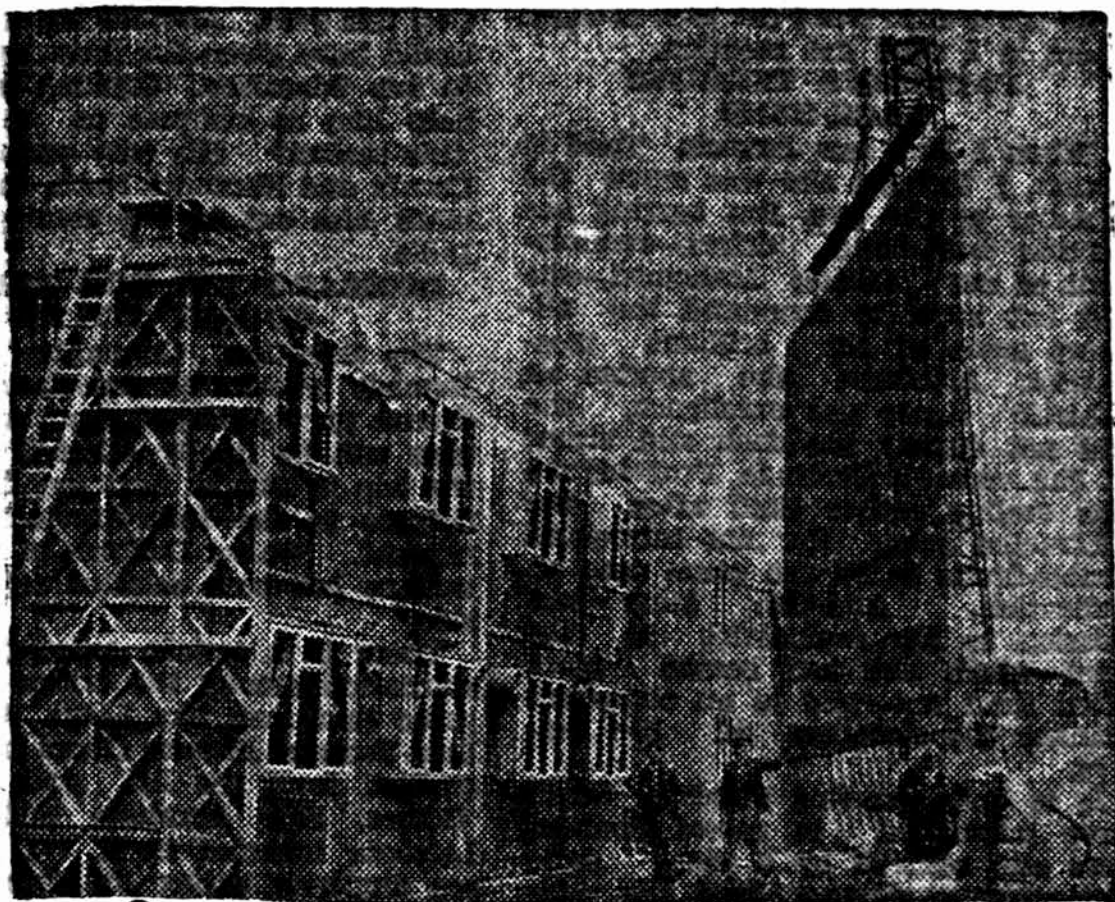
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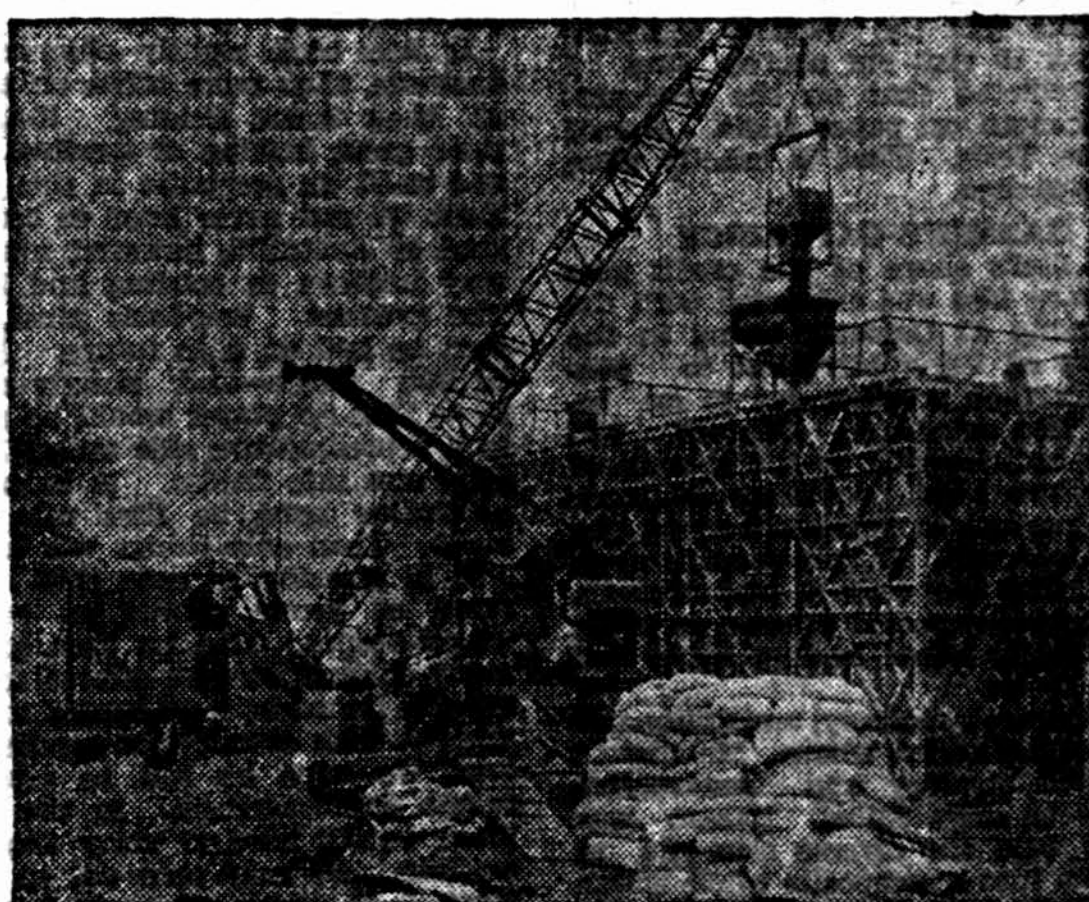
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WHEN CIVIL ENGINEERS BUILD HOUSES

The inner shuttering is in position, with all window frames, door-posts and fixing points bolted to it. Exterior shuttering is being hoisted into position. No difficulty is found in filling concrete even below such things as window sills and other horizontal obstructions.



This high rate of production is maintained with very little skilled labour and whilst avoiding the use of scarce materials. All the shuttering in position, the crane is engaged in hoisting skips of concrete to the distributing unit set on a platform on the eaves-line of the house.



The complete shells of a pair of semi-detached houses are now being built in Britain in three days by the introduction of civil engineering technique into the domestic house-building programme. This high rate of production is maintained with very little skilled labour and at the same time avoiding the use of scarce materials. Mechanisation, to a degree new to the house-building industry is the key to this success.

Started in anticipation of a shortage in bricks and bricklayers a British firm has developed a new type of a concrete house which has thermal insulation values at least as good as a brick-built structure. Concrete is made of cement and coarse aggregate only, so that a cellular construction results which is free from capillary action. Such a wall, 12 ins. thick, has the same insulative properties as an 11 ins. cavity brick wall.

Full-height shuttering, allowing for all window and door openings, is erected by crane. The concrete is



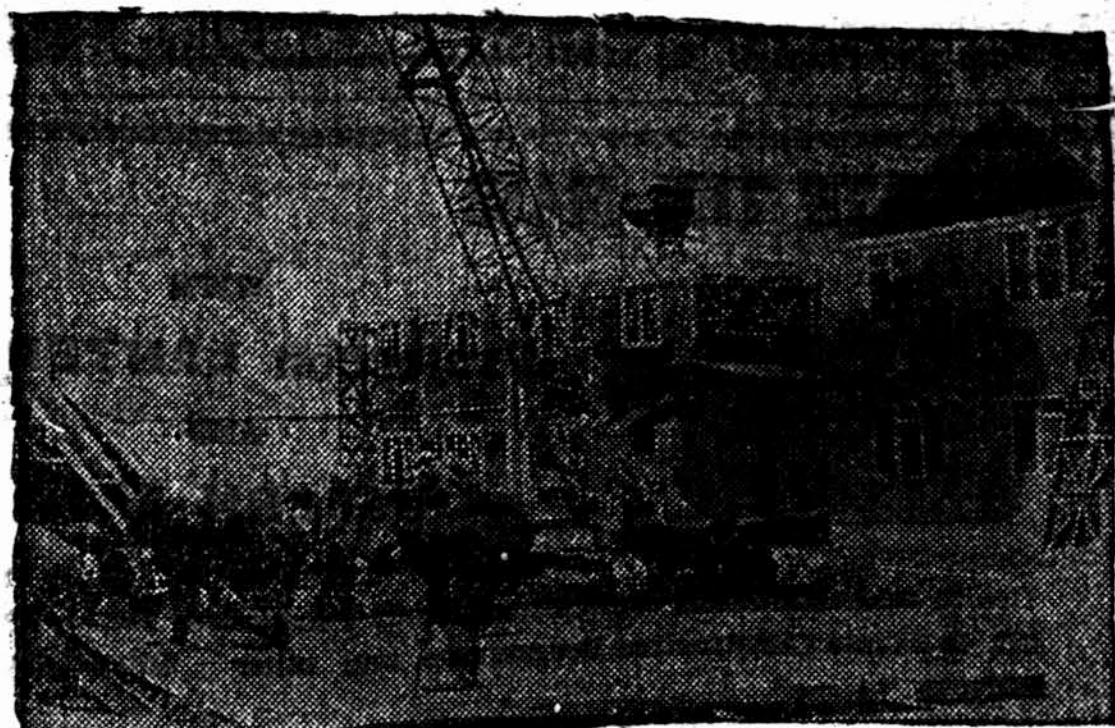
Within 16 months of coming on the site, 164 houses were finished, including roads and main drainage. The first 14 houses took four months and the rest followed at the rate of four a week with a labour force which was never more than 100 strong. The price is about £1,100 (Rs. 15,000) for a house with four rooms, bathroom and kitchen.

poured in one lift, including chimney stacks and party walls, in one day. Window and door cores, with all necessary fixings for skirtings, cupboards, etc. are secured to the inner frame-work, which is erected first.

The pre-fabricated roof is placed in position immediately the shuttering has been removed so that the finishing trades may work without much regard to weather.

Shuttering is made in panels built to a standard size of 16 ft. by 8 ft., but a very large number of architectural variations are possible with this standard equipment. The maximum standard of organisation and efficiency is achieved on schemes of 100 houses or more. There is no loss of plant times, the crane which lifts the shuttering being used to lift the concrete and even to clear sites of trees, etc.

Foundations take six men two-and-a-half days, shells take 11 men and three days and each roof represents about 120 man-hours.



The complete shells of a pair of semi-detached houses are built in three days by the introduction of civil engineering technique into the domestic house-building programme. The constant employment of that crane is the basis of the low costs of the whole operation.



This high rate of production is maintained with very little skilled labour and whilst avoiding the use of scarce materials. Interior of newly built house showing double doors joining the lounge and the dining room.

February 26, 1950

Police Excesses In Godavari

Harijan Leader's Threat Of Satyagraha

PALAKOL (East Godavari District), Feb. 25, (UPI): Addressing a meeting here yesterday, Mr. B. S. Murthy, M.L.A., announced that, if Government did not take any action against the police for the excesses committed by them in East and West Godavari Districts in the course of putting down the Communist menace, he would resort to satyagraha from May 1 along with 10,000 Harijans.

Mr. Murthy alleged that in both the Districts the police had been indulging in excesses under the pretext of dealing with the Communist menace.

Hyderabad Congress Resignations Not Accepted

HYDERABAD (DN.), Feb. 24 (PTI): Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, told the Press Trust of India this afternoon that he had not accepted the resignations submitted by the General Secretary, Mr. G. K. Pranesachari, and Messrs Govind Das Shroff, Vaishampayan and Dr. G. S. Melkote, of their membership of the State Congress Working Committee.

TWO-MAN COMMITTEE
The State Congress Working Committee met this afternoon without the four members who had submitted their resignations, and set up a two-man committee with Mr. Digambar Rao Bindu, President-elect of the State Congress, and Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, to finalise draft resolutions for the forth-coming annual session of the Hyderabad Congress to be held from Feb. 28 at Nizamabad.

CONGRESS M. L. A'S CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMY DRIVE

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The Congress Legislative Party Executive, it is learnt, is seriously considering imposing a voluntary cut of Rs. 5 on their allowance when the Assembly is in session. At present an M.L.A. gets Rs. 13 a day, of which Rs. 3 is for travelling. The cut of Rs. 5, if it materialises will be thus, a fifty per cent cut.

This if it materialises will be in consonance with the effort of the Bombay Government to effect economies.

HOW MUCH CHINESE REDS CONTROL

PEKING, Feb. 24, (UPI): The general headquarters of the Chinese Peoples' Liberation Army has recently announced that the total liberated area in China is 8,474,500 sq. kilo miles the total liberated population, 460,530,000, and the total number of cities and county towns liberated are 2,014.

The total losses of Kuomintang troops during the past three and a half years is stated to be 7,455,620 men.

The Kuomintang remnants control only Taiwan, Tibet, part of Hainan Island and other islands off the coast, comprising only 39 cities and county towns and a population of 11,233,000 and an area of 1,122,500 sq. KLMS.

Holy Alliance Against Communism

LONDON, Feb. 25 (U.P.I.): The Vatican aims at forging a common front with Muslim countries against communism on the ground that its creed is based on godlessness and on denial of those moral principles which are the fundamentals of all religions, according to reports received in London.

These reports assert that the Pope has already sent proposals in this connection to King Farouk of Egypt, though no reply has yet been received from him.

KANPUR, Feb. 24, (PTI): At the request of the Government of India, five Scandinavian teams of BCG experts, now turning the country, have agreed to stay in India for one year more and they will now leave for their respective countries in March 1951, it is learnt.

GOVERNMENT PROUD OF ACHIEVEMENTS

Nanda And Desai Defend Policy In Reply To Critics

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Smashing rejoinders, supported by facts and figures, were given in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, this morning, by Mr. Gulkarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, and Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Civil Supplies Minister to the critics of yesterday, who ran down the popular administration in the State of Bombay on a variety of grounds — the failure of "Grow More Food" and procurement, labour dissatisfactions, housing shortage, unemployment and black-marketing.

At the conclusion of his speech, the Civil Supplies Minister stated, "Considering our efforts in matters of agriculture, co-operation, industries, and a multiplicity of other Governmental activities and the results obtained, we have done more than any other Government in India has done. It is a record we can be proud of, and there is nothing for us to be ashamed of."

The Ministerial rejoinders, were the offshoot of the heated debate initiated yesterday on a motion of Mr. H. V. Pataskar, asking the Assembly to place on record the thanks of the Members to the Governor of Bombay, for his address.

Mr. Nanda said that Government had no desire to belittle the importance of the unemployment and housing problems. It was also true that neither of these had been solved to the entire satisfaction of either the Government or the people. But, they had done their very best. It could not be forgotten, that the problems the present Government had inherited could not be solved in a few months, on account of their very complexity and immensity. He was confident that if anyone with an open mind scrutinised the achievements of the Government, he would be convinced.

SHOLAPUR MILLS

Within the limits of its resources, Government had done everything that could be done. As early as 1949, Government had taken precautionary measures regarding industrial unemployment. The Labour Advisory Board had been set up, and the Labour Advisory Sub-Committee, had examined each and every case of the closure of mills, partly or wholly, and remedies had been adopted. Most of the closures, the Minister said, were due to glut, want of raw material and financial weaknesses in the industries themselves. They had taken up the matter with the Government of India, who had helped greatly. Due to Government's efforts, 12 mills had been opened, and about 500 workers who were rendered idle due to the closure of the Sholapur Mills given alternate jobs under Government's decentralisation scheme.

Regarding the Sholapur Mills, he said that the constitution of the New Board, was a guarantee that it would function satisfactorily.

Unemployment, the Minister said, could not be totally eradicated. Nor could doles be given, as unlike England, the number of men unemployed in rural areas was enormous. But, Government had started industrial schools to train men in alternate occupations.

Though in the matter of housing, Government had done little, "that little itself was considerable," having regard to the many difficulties of the Government. He pointed out that even in Moscow, 30 years after the revolution the housing shortage was still acute.

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai said that the criticisms against his department showed that there was a lack of appreciation of facts. The prices offered by the Government of Bombay, for agricultural produce, were 450 per cent more than pre-war years and 50 per cent more than what prevailed in 1947. Prices of other commodities had fallen by 5 to 10 per cent since the cost of living index never went beyond 380-385, it was obvious that the prices were fair. This was appreciated by the producers themselves, for Government was getting excellent procurements. The complaint was not unsatisfactory procurement, as that the agencies of the Government in the mofussil were not equipped sufficiently to tackle the problem smoothly. Not only this, but Government, in order to stimulate the Grow More Food were offering manure, seed, groundnuts, etc., at concession rates, in addition to subsidies and the loan of agricultural machinery. But irrigation facilities, were not satisfactory, and the State of Bombay was at the mercy of the monsoon. He was sure that at this pace, by 1952, Bom-

bay may be self-sufficient in food grains.

CLOTH SITUATION IMPROVING

The Minister also denied that the quality of grain was very poor and said that the position with regard to cloth was improving. He was also sure of the eventual succession of prohibition, which had to be judged against the general background of the good it would do, and not against its breaches.

Regarding blackmarkets, he felt that they had come under control considerably, but public co-operation alone would eradicate it effectively.

Mr. A. A. Khan, Leader of the Opposition, stated that the Grow More Food campaign had failed. He said that it was not possible for the Opposition to make any constructive suggestions to Government, as the Governor's speech was full of cryptic utterances, which did not shed much light on Government's future policies and programmes.

Mr. Pataskar's motion tendering thanks to the Governor, was carried, two of the amendments being withdrawn and two others being lost in voting.

Mr. K. S. Firodia, Speaker, presided.

Mukherjee Asked To Resign

BOMBAY, Feb. 25 (UPI): Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India, has been called upon by the Bombay Branch of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to resign from the Central Cabinet and to "stand by agonised Bengal."

In a telegram to him today, the Hindu Mahasabha characterised Pandit Nehru's policy statement in Parliament on February 23 on the sufferings of Hindus in Pakistan as disappointing and declared that the present Government is "incapable of taking any effective action" because it is wedded to the ideal of secularism.

DR. BHOOSRATH FOR POONA AND NAGAR

Talks With Prohibition Guards

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dr. V. Bhoosrath, Director of Prohibition accompanied by Mr. M. B. Rao, Administrative Officer, will visit Poona and Ahmednagar on February 25 and the two following days to meet the prohibition guards and other workers in view of the enforcement of commisee prohibition in the State from April 1, 1950.

Donations For Cyclone Relief Work

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has made a grant of Rs. 1,000 each to the Collectors of Bijapur and Sholapur for cyclone relief work, out of the donation of Rs. 51,000 received from Seth Makhmalal Gordhandas Seksaria for charitable purposes in December, 1948. He has made a further grant of Rs. 300 to the Deaf and Dumb School, Lucknow. Thus Rs. 48,700 has been disbursed already for various charitable purposes out of the donation.

His Excellency received a donation of Rs. 2,131 from the General Studios, Madras, in February 1949, which he disbursed in full as follows: the Andhra Relief Fund (Rs. 1,000); the Flag Day Fund for Ex-servicemen of the Defence Forces (Rs. 300); the Vatican Exhibition Organising Committee of Indian Art (Rs. 200); Fikra Development Scheme, Madras (Rs. 300); Guild of Service (Seva Samajam), Madras (Rs. 300); and the Vanita Vishram, Bombay (Rs. 31).

DUTCH HELPED WESTERLING TO ESCAPE?

DJAKARTA, Feb. 24 (PTI-Reuters): Captain "Turco" Westerling, rebel leader of the "army of the heavenly host" left Indonesia for Singapore by air last Wednesday after eluding Indonesian security officers, usually reliable sources said here today.

His wife, who left with their children last night, said before going that high Dutch officers were helping them to escape, according to a New Zealand radio executive and a woman member of Java's wartime resistance movement.

The New Zealander, Mr. C. Harles Stuart, said Mrs. Westerling had told him a Dutch naval Catalina flying boat was taking her husband to the Singapore coast.

Mr. Stuart said Mrs. Westerling had told him: "My husband has gone to Singapore to get money and weapons. He will return to Indonesia."

Mr. Stuart's quotation of Mrs. Westerling's alleged story that high Dutch officers were aiding the Dutch-Turkish adventurer was corroborated by Keroet Tantri.

Last Wednesday the Indonesian news agency reported official circles as saying Indonesia had asked Britain to help following reports that Westerling has fled to Singapore.

On January 23 Westerling's "private army" captured the town of Bandung, West Java from the Indonesian Republican garrison and held it for a few hours.

GATT SIGNATORIES WELCOME JAVA

GENEVA, Feb. (PTI-Reuters): Signatories to the 1947 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) today welcomed the Indonesian Republic as their 25th member.

Indonesia had agreed to accept GATT negotiations conducted by the Dutch before she received independence.

AUDITOR-GENERAL IN MYSORE STATE

Talks On Financial Integration With Centre

BANGALORE, Feb. 25, (PTI): Mr. V. Narahari Rao, Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, accompanied by Mr. Ishwar Dayal, Additional Deputy Auditor-General (States), arrived here this morning by air from Madras.

Mr. Narahari Rao is on a tour of South India in connection with the taking over from April 1 of the Audit and Accounts Administration of what were once Princely States.

During his six-day stay in Bangalore Mr. Narahari Rao will hold discussion with Ministers and Government officials here in this connection.

Mr. Narahari Rao will pay a one-day visit to Mysore city before leaving for Trivandrum on March 3.

Madhya Pradesh Bans Soviet Film

NAGPUR, Feb. 25, (PTI): The Madhya Pradesh Government has, in exercise of the powers under the Cinematographs Act, 1918, declared the Soviet film entitled "Young Guard", to be an uncertified film in the whole of the State, according to a Gazette notification.

CALL TO KISANS TO WORK FOR RAMRAJYA

TRICHY, Feb. 25 (PTI): Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, announced here today that elections to Village Panchayats and the Provincial Congress Committees under the new Congress constitution would be held in about a month or two. He hoped that general elections in the country would take place by the beginning of next year.

Mr. Rao, who was addressing a public meeting here yesterday, said that the main problem before the country was the food problem. He called upon Kisans to employ the latest methods of agriculture and industrial workers to work hard and produce more. He appealed to the people to "forget petty squabbles and co-operate with the Governments both at the Centre and the States in establishing a 'Ramrajya' as envisaged by Gandhiji."

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8.

To be paid in advance

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted for Textile Mill experienced Weaving and Dyeing Masters. Bright prospects. Apply Box No. 1635 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A graduate, specialised in textiles chemistry, having a few years experience in bleaching and dyeing sections of Textile Mills for sale and demonstration of liquid chlorine and other chemicals in Bombay. Applicant must have his own residential arrangements in Bombay or suburb. Pay Rs. 275-25-600 inclusive of all allowances. Apply, giving age, education and experience, in own handwriting to D. C. M. Chemical Works, P. O. Box No. 211, Bombay.

(7230)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Dyeing, Finishing and Raising Machines for Textile Mill. Apply Box No. 1636 "Bombay Chronicle".

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale Brand New Blackstone Engine 70 H. P. 420 R.P.M. ready delivery. Please contact Wood Craft Products, Ltd. 8, Royal Exchange Place Calcutta—1. Phone Bank 3411.

(7200)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted a Suitable Site for Textile Mills, preferably with electricity and shed. Apply Box No. 1634 "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts in the Faculty of Science, Kabul University, Afghanistan:

- (a) Professor of Physics
- (b) Professor of Plant Physiology

The terms and conditions of appointment are as follows:—

PAY:—About Rs. 1,000 (Indian) per month. A higher salary may be given to exceptionally well qualified candidates.

HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE:—700 Afghanis per month.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES: First class railway fare plus other travelling expenses while joining and on the expiry of the contract.

DURATION OF CONTRACT:—Three years

Candidates must possess A FIRST CLASS post-graduate degree preferably Doctorate degree in the subject, together with AT LEAST 12 years' research experience in a well-established research laboratory in India or abroad. They must also be able to organise and develop departments for post-graduate teaching and research in the subject. Previous experience in an University institution will be considered as an additional qualification. For Physics Professorship preference will be given to those possessing working knowledge of French or Persian.

Applications together with copies of necessary testimonials, reprints of published research papers and any other relevant documents in support of the applicant's attainments should be addressed to Secretary, Ministry of Education (Technical Division) Government of India, New Delhi, so as to reach him not later than the 10th March, 1950.

(7224)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24, (PTI): A reunion of the Sikh regiment, which has won laurels in many a battlefield, will be held at Ambala from February 28 to March 2.

Maj. Gen. V. R. Khanolkar, GOC Delhi area, will be present there in his capacity as Colonel-in-Chief of the Sikh Regiment.

Pledge Your Life To Avert Communal Riots

KRIPALANI'S CALL TO CONGRESSMEN TO BACK NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25 (PTI). Acharya J. B. Kripalani today appealed for communal unity in the country. In the course of a statement he says:—

"Today our land is passing through a critical stage of its infant existence. Our life, economy and even our hard-won freedom are threatened by a neighbour that was instrumental in the vivisection of this fair land. Not satisfied with this, Pakistan is clearing its portion of the territory of all our brothers belonging to the minority community there. Having combed the north-west it has turned its attention to the East. It knows that if the huge chunk of minority population in East Bengal is cleared, India will be faced with a problem that will bring about its economic and political ruin.

The tale of suffering and anguish that comes from East Bengal beggars description. More galling to a self-respecting and spirited people is the treatment meted out to women.

India even in her slavery, when she had lost everything, was jealous of the honour of her women.

OUR DUTY

Let nobody think that this is Bengal's problem. It affects the whole of India. If at this critical juncture we don't hang together we will be hanged separately.

Under such circumstances what is our duty—the duty of those who have been in the forefront of freedom fight? Shall we sit still and allow other groups and parties to lead the good and the just cause? Will they do it? Or will they rather plunge this land in communal ill-will and strife that will besmirch the fair name of the country and the Father Of Our Nation?

If we allow any communal organisation to outbid us in the service of our people, we may as well abdicate the leadership of this nation and with it the just and the liberal character of our state.

Our Prime Minister has often said that his hands are weakened as against Pakistan if there are communal disturbances, even of a comparatively mild nature, in India—this apart from the fact that such disturbances injure the innocent and those who have chosen to be our fellow citizens and who by our constitution we have accepted as such. Because Pakistan is blinded by communal hate and fury, we cannot afford to put blinkers on our eyes just to spite it.

PLEDGE FOR PEACE

Let, therefore, Congressmen assure our Government that they will use every ounce of their strength to see that no communal ill-will or rioting defaces this land any more. Let us assure our Prime Minister that, if need be, we shall lay down our lives to see that no communal disturbances take place here.

Let Congressmen and Congress Committees organise meetings throughout the country and impress upon the people the need for communal harmony and pass resolutions assuring the Government that in respective areas Congressmen, with the help of the public, pledge themselves to keep the peace and to co-operate with the Government in any action the Government may think best in their wisdom to take, to right the great wrong that is done to our country by the perverse and inhuman intentions and actions of the Pakistan Government. Let copies of such resolutions be sent to the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Congress President.

JAGDISH PERSHAD APPEAL

LUCKNOW, Feb. 24, (PTI): Kunwar Jagdish Pershad, former Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, commenting on the situation in East Bengal, warned Pakistan that "the responsibility of precipitating an armed conflict will be hers, if the earnest appeal of Prime Minister Nehru for putting an end to horrors by peaceful means finds no response."

Kunwar Jagdish Pershad appealed to Indians not to "disgrace our fair name by attacking minorities in this country."

He said: "The necessary measures to bring pressure on the Government of Pakistan must be taken by the Government of India and if appeals to reason and justice fail, we must be prepared to make all the sacrifices that an armed conflict entails. If the people here once begin to feel that

the Government of India are unwilling or incapable of securing for minorities in Pakistan protection from the atrocities which have been recently committed, there is the gravest risk of the situation getting out of hand and widespread outbreak of communal disorders."

Communists' New Tactics

GAUHATI, Feb. 25, (PTI): The local Congress Secretary of Mangaldai, 28 miles sever his connections from the Congress join the Communist Party to escape from the clutches of a mob, some of whom were armed with guns, according to a report received here.

The Congressman, who had gone to a village for organisation work, was surrounded by the mob numbering about 700 and was detained for nearly four hours. The mob was stated to be Communist-led.

RELEASE OF COMMUNISTS

MADRAS, Feb. 25 (UPI): The Madras Government have ordered the release of six Communist detenus on their giving an undertaking that they would not take part in future in any activities of the Communist Party, or in activities subversive of law and order.

Government have also ordered the release of two Communist detenus of South Kanara District and one Communist of Malabar District.

JAMIAT BACKS NEHRU

Indian Muslims' Reaction To Pakistan's Reply

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25, (PTI): Maulana Ahmed Said, Vice-President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-I-Hind, in a statement said here today that as Pakistan had turned down Pandit Nehru's proposal for setting up a joint fact-finding commission, India might be forced to adopt some other "corrective measures" and in that case, Indian Muslims would support them.

Maulana Ahmad said he regretted that the Pakistan Prime Minister "has unwisely turned down" Pandit Nehru's proposal for a fact finding commission and a joint tour of affected areas by Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan. Pandit Nehru, he said, had only humanitarian motives when he made these proposals and these should have found ready acceptance by Pakistan.

Contribution Of South To India's Defence

BALDEV SINGH URGES YOUTHS TO AVAIL OF NEW OPPORTUNITIES

FORT COCHIN (Madras), Feb. 24 (PTI): India's Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, who is here to lay the foundation stone of the combined naval schools, declared today that the training that would be provided at the new establishments would determine the quality and standard of their navy.

The Defence Minister, who was replying to a civic address presented to him by the Fort Cochin Municipality expressed the hope that the youth would avail of these new opportunities. It would enable them "to rekindle the ancient maritime spirit which was once the tradition and glory of the people of Malabar."

Sardar Baldev Singh said that India was proud of the achievements of her defence services especially those in the recent past and added: "I have no doubt that if need be they will in future acquit themselves better than ever before."

Paying tribute to the young men of the south, who, he said, had contributed a major share to "our intrepid air forces" Sardar Baldev Singh said they were "as hardy, courageous resourceful and disciplined as their compeer from any part of the country."

New Orientation In Production Of Cottage Industries

Dr. Mookerjee's Address At Jaipur

JAIPUR, Feb. 25 (PTI)—Presiding over the second session of the All India Cottage Industries Board here today, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India called for a "new orientation to be given to production in cottage industries". This new orientation, he said, could only be brought about by a larger mechanisation of the methods of production, the invention of small machines and labour-saving devices, the adaptation of imported machines to our conditions and to the use of our raw materials the study of techniques of production followed in other countries and experimental work relating to adoption of new small scale and cottage industries. The proposed central institute of cottage industries thought might play an important part in bringing about this change.

He disclosed that the site for the institute had been chosen at Aligarh and that an immediate beginning would be made with the machinery already purchased from Japan.

Reaching Knowledge Of F. A. O. To The Common Man

Formation Of Local Non-Official Bodies

LUCKNOW, Feb. 24 (P.T.I.): Miss Florence Reynolds, Chief of the Public of Local Branch of the F.A.O., today advocated the formation of local non-official organisations to enable the common man to take advantage of the knowledge that F.A.O. possessed. If that was not done, the labour of the F.A.O. would not be of much use, she said.

Miss Reynolds who recently attended the regional meeting of the United Nations Organisation at Bangkok was addressing a meeting at the Lucknow University under the auspices of the United Nations Students Association.

QUICKEST WAY

She said the quickest course to take advantage of the resources of the F.A.O. will be the formation of the local bodies who can frame specific and concrete projects and ask for the assistance of the F.A.O.

SIMLA, Feb. 25, (UPI): The Punjab Government have, says a press note, decided to fix minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act 1948, by March 15 in respect of employees on tea plantations and in oil mills, and inferior employees of local bodies. The Labour Department is collecting the necessary data.

He spoke in particular about the Madras regiments, "who stood a test of operational duties in the far north in recent months under the most trying and difficult situations."

Speaking further about relations between India and Pakistan, the Defence Minister said they were not very good and added "we have gone out of our way to extend the hand of friendship but the response from the other side had not been encouraging. It becomes extremely difficult for any country to go trying to appease the other, without any response from the other side. In spite of this, our policy is to settle everything by peaceful means."

He referred in this connection to Prime Minister Pandit Nehru's suggestion to Pakistan that both countries should declare that they would not resort to war to settle any of their disputes.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Falgun Shud 9, 2006
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 8, 1368
Parsi: Shehrever 27, 1319
Sunrise: 7-1 a.m.
Sunset: 6-43 p.m.
High tide: 04-26, 20-16
Low tide: 11-56, —

Today's Engagements

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHUVAN: Inauguration of Indian classical dancing classes by Shrimati Lilavati Munshi at Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan premises, Chowpatty. 6-30 p.m.

NAVJIVAN SANGH: Monthly mass spinning programme at Maher Wadi, Laxmi Bhuvan, Byculia, 8 a.m.

MANDVI DIST. BHADUT SANGH: Meeting of Managing Committee at Dr. Rana's dispensary, 10 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ: Pandit Vijay Shankar will speak on "Karamsidhant" at Kakadwadi, 7 p.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Meeting in the Committee Room, Civil Secretariat, 11 a.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Shri Nitaldas Bhaktishastri Ragalankar will speak on "Shrimad Bhagavatam", Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank, 5-30 p.m.

CONFERENCE OF EXCISE AND PROHIBITION OFFICE: Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, will inaugurate a conference of Excise and Prohibition Officers at the Secretariat, Bombay, at 12 noon tomorrow Monday.

B. P. HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN: Meeting of executive committee at Shrinivas House, Waudby Road, Fort, at 6 p.m. to consider the report of the session-sub-committee.

Tariff Board's Visit To Calcutta

Mr. G. L. Mehta, President, and Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu, Member, Indian Tariff Board, are proceeding to Jamshedpur on Saturday in connection with the Board's inquiry into Tinplate Prices. Mr. Mehta is also expected to visit Calcutta in connection with the Board's inquiries into other industries, including Caustic Soda and Bleaching Powder.

New Gujarathi Daily For Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.
A new Gujarati morning daily—"The Janashakti"—edited by Mr. Asoka Mehta, Socialist leader, will be issued from Bombay from March 12, it has been announced.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

Night Temperatures Well Below Normal

POONA, Feb. 25 (PTI).
Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, Feb. 25, 1950:—
Weather has been dry over the country except for a few showers in south-east Madras, Malabar and Assam.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal over north Mysore and over the region from Orissa and Gangetic West Bengal to Rajasthan.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Local thundershowers are likely in the extreme south of the peninsula. A few light showers may also occur in upper Assam.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from Dec. 1, 1949, and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hrs. (I.S.T.) on Feb. 25, 1950:—

Ahmedabad 90 60 0 minus .1,
Ahmednagar 91 58 0 0 minus 0.6, Bangalore 87 67 0 0.2 minus 0.7, Baroda 93 59 0 0 minus 0.2, Belgaum 86 46 0 0 minus 0.5, BOMBAY 82 70 0 0 minus 0.3, Calcutta 84 60 0 4.2 plus 0.4, Colombo 87 76 0 12.3 plus 1.0, Delhi 79 46 0 0.6 minus 1.5, Lucknow 81 42 0 2.2 plus 0.5, Madras 91 75 0 9.9 minus 0.3, Mysore 88 66 0 0.8 -, Nagpur 86 54 0 0.7 minus 0.7, Patna 82 59 0 0.5 minus 1.0, Poona 91 54 0 0 minus 0.3, Sholapur 94 56 0 0.1 minus 0.6, Simla 56 37 0 7.3 plus 0.9, Surat 90 58 0 0 minus 0.3.

RAMAKRISHNA SHOWED WAY TO SALVATION

Several Speakers Pay Tribute At C. J. Hall Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.
THE hundred and fifteenth birthday anniversary of Shri Ramkrishna Paramahansa was celebrated in the city today. In the evening a meeting was held under the auspices of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram at Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, Government of Bombay presided.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Mr. Manu Subedar Prof. Miss Dhiruben G. Patel, Prof. M. Venkatarangiah and Swami Sambuddhananda paid tributes to Shri Ramkrishna and said that he was one of the greatest souls of India.

Mr. Nanda, paying his tributes, said that Shri Ramkrishna was a divine personality. He gave a glorious message to suffering humanity, and great lessons could be drawn from his life, which would help to illumine the path of humanity in the difficult journey of life. Mr. Nanda, continuing, said that materialism was fast gaining ground in the world of today and they were steadily sinking into the mire of life. The problems that they were facing now were due to their negligence of the spiritual aspect of life. It was the life of Saints like Ramkrishna, which taught them to understand the real aspect of life.

SHOWS PATH

Miss Dhiruben Patel said that India was a land of religions and saints. Ramkrishna, however, was not one of the horde. His uniqueness was twofold. One was his absolute certainty of attaining self-realization. Another was his realization of God, not merely through Hinduism, but also through Islam and Christianity. Human soul was always tortured by doubt, during all ages and countries, for none had solved the final mystery of life and

death. Shri Ramkrishna's achievement brushed off these doubts and made the hope of salvation a certainty. The comfort of this certainty was soul-lifting.

Ramakrishna Jayanti Programme

The 115th Birthday Anniversary of Bhagavan Sri Ramkrishna will be celebrated today, at Sri Ramkrishna Ashram Khar, Bombay.

7 to 8 a.m.—Usha Kirtan, Vedic Chants etc. (Chorus), 8 to 10 a.m. Bhajan and Patham (in Hindi) on Life of Sri Ramkrishna, 10 to 12 noon Distribution of cash or kind to the Daridra Narayanas. 2-30 to 5 p.m. Prayers from the Vedas by: The inmates of the Ramkrishna Mission Students' Home, Musical Entertainments: Jaltarang by Shree Rama Rao, Kirtan (in Hindi) by Srimati Shyamal Mazumdar. Vocal: by Mrs. Lakshmi Bai Kelkar, 5 to 7 p.m. Speeches by: 1 Mrs. Mithan J. Lam, Bar-at-Law, ex Sheriff, Bombay, 2 Mr. Oscar Brown, Bar-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, 3 Prof. Kanti B. Vyas, M.A., F.R.S. of Elphinstone College (Gujarati) and 4 Shree H. Shankar Rao. 7 to 8 p.m. Musical Entertainment by: 1 Ghosh Brothers, 2 Setar: by Shree Sudhangsu Bhattacharya.

FINE CHARITABLE EFFORT

St. Catherine's Home, one of the worthier charitable causes of the city, benefited to a considerable extent from the efforts of several top-notch musical celebrities of Bombay, who gave of their best at a well-attended concert on Friday evening, at the C. J. Hall.

Hehli Mehta who played his numbers with his usual artistic integrity and technical polish, and, received thunderous applause, obliged with one of Bela Bartok's folk songs as an encore.

Olga Craen was at her best in the brilliant Chopin B. Flat Minola Scherge, her pealling in particular being outstanding, bringing out all the depth and beauty in the wide tonal range of the piece.

The Beethoven E. Flat Quartet, which was performed by Gretel Sommer, Mathilde Strimpel, Huguette Whyte and Sylvia Nunes, suffered somewhat from a thinness of the middle parts, though it is more than probable that the notorious acoustics of the Hall are to blame.

Aside from items, there were some choral items rendered by the Choral and Philharmonic Society, an Andante for flute by Mozart, played by Eric Nissen, and a rendering of the popular Granades "Danse Espagnole" by cellist George Lester.

Altogether it was a wonderfully satisfying evening, and credit for its success must fall largely to the share of that indefatigable helper of worthy causes, Miss Bapsey Sabavala.

T.W.A. Officers In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Mr. J. A. Collings, Vice-President of Operations, Trans World Airlines, and Mr. Hugh Herndon, Director of Operations, Middle and Far East, arrived in Bombay by a T.W.A. Constellation on Friday night on an inspection tour.

INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAH!

MADRAS, Feb. 24 (P.T.I.): As a protest against the closure of one of the two railway booking offices at Tinnanur on the Trivellore-Madras section of the M. and S. M. Railway, a first class season ticket-holder of the place has been offering "satyagraha" by squatting at the third-class waiting room for the past three days, according to a Tinnanur report.

He has sent telegrams to the railway authorities requesting the restoration of the closed booking office, the report said.

NO HINDI SPEECH IN SENATE

Vice-Chancellor Elicits Verdict Of Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.
At the fag end of its meeting today, the Bombay University Senate disallowed a member from speaking in Hindi on the ground that English was the language adopted by the house.

An intriguing situation arose when Mr. Babubhai Patel, Parliamentary Secretary to the Bombay Government and a member of the Senate, began to speak on a resolution before the House in Hindi. Hardly had he proceeded for a minute when members insisted that Mr. Patel should speak in English, the language adopted by the Senate.

Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati, Vice-Chancellor, who presided over the meeting, said "The language adopted by the Senate is English".

As the speaker still insisted on his right to speak in Hindi, the vote of the House was taken. By an overwhelming majority, the house gave its verdict in favour of English.

CITY UNIVERSITY

The meeting approved the report of the Syndicate, as amended by the Senate, covering the constitution and functions of the proposed City University, in view of the emergence of Regional Universities and the consequent restriction of the jurisdiction of the Bombay University. The report will be forwarded to Government for consideration.

The meeting approved of an amendment moved by Prof. G. D. Parikh empowering the Senate to lay down scales of salaries and conditions of employment of members of the staff in colleges.

The Senate approved of a proposal made by Mr. N. S. Gupchup for the institution of a degree in Architecture in the Faculty of Technology.

DONATIONS ACCEPTED

The Senate accepted the following donations: Rs. 10,700 from the friends of the late Mr. S. U. Shukla for the creation of a separate section in Gujarati language, literature, history and culture in the University Library, Rs. 21,000 from the Secretaries, Dr. C. S. Patel 'At Home' Function Committee for the award of gold medals at the M.D. and M.S. examinations and Rs. 10,000 from Mr. Ranchhodas Jethabhai for founding a scholarship at the Intermediate Commerce examination.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY Sun. 26.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

English—8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6, 9; Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10, 9-15, Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m. 7-15 p.m.; Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 p.m.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor bhaee, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 Ninu Mazumdar, G. geet, 8-15 M. Chikramane, kh.v.d. 1, 11-0 Film music, 11-45, K. Hussain, sumant sarang, 12-50 p.m. J. Virani, "Mada bhari raas", 12-50 N. Mazumdar, G. geet, 1-10 A. H. J. Khan, sitar, 1-40 L. Clarke, sunday special, 5-0 A. H. J. Khan, sitar, 6-10 J. Prasad, G. geet, 6-20 V. D. Ambhaikar, patdeep, 7-0 M. Ismail, sarangi, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 J. Prasad, G. geet, 7-45 For industrial workers, 9-15 N. Mazumdar, G. geet, 9-30 Radio trailer, 9-45 Radio orch., 10-0 Studio concert.

VARIATIONS

8-0 a.m. A. H. J. Khan, sitar, 8-45 Shaila Sirur, bhavgeet, 1-0 p.m. Shaila Sirur, bhavgeet, 1-30 M. Chikramane, K. songs, 1-50 Hirabai Barodekar, kh. v.d., shudh sarang, 5-30 For children, 6-0 Khyal puria, 6-20 For rural listeners, 7-30 Rashtradhyakshache karya ani adhikari, M. talk, 8-15 Shaila Shurura bhavgeet, 8-30 "Prantiya vikas," H. talk, 8-45 K. Hussain, Vasant kedar, 9-0 V. D. Ambhaikar, bhavgeet, 10-0 Hirabai Barodekar, malkauna.

BARODA

7-30 R. H. Pandya, sitar, 7-45 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 As in Ahmedabad, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 R. H. Pandya, sitar, 6-20 As in Ahmedabad, 6-30 For rural listeners 7-0 As in Ahmedabad, 7-30 R. H. Pandya, sitar, 7-45 B. Balramdasji, bhajan, 8-0 Geet gunjan, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 R. D. Nigaskar, madhuvanti, 9-30 R. D. Nigaskar, cy. music.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda, 7-45 Shaktantala Shroff, geets, 8-15 Bapu Doctor (Darda dava), 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. R. R. Dave, kh.m.v.d. 1, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-20 Shaktantala Shroff, geets, 6-30 Sohini Dhru, folk-songs, 6-45 R. R. Dave, chota kh. in rag hamir, 7-0 D. Mehta, musical quiz, 7-15 Cl. Sanskrit readings, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 As in Baroda 8-10 Locals, 8-30 and 9-30 As in Baroda.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:
6-45 a.m. Music from the Movies, 7-30 English Magazine, 8 Think on these Things, 8-15 Weekly Sports Review, 8-45 BBC Opera Orchestra, 10 in Town Tonight, 10-30 Symphony of Strings, 11 Sports Review, 11-45 Time for Worship, 12 Ray Martin, 12-45 p.m. Programme Parade, 1 Country Magazine, 1-30 Listeners' Choice, 2-30 Light Orchestral Music, 3 Sunday Service, 3-30 Incidental Music By Purcell, 4 English Magazine, 4-45 Nights at the Opera, 5-45 Anthology-9 6 Donald Peers, 6-45 Concerto, 8-45 From the Children's Hour, 9-15 Religious Talk, 9-45 Kay on the Keys, 10 Sunday Service, 10-30 Life in Britain.

EASTERN SERVICE

7-30 p.m. Radio Roundabout, 8-5 Khyali Mulaqat, 8-20 Ap Ki Jawab Men, 8-30 Bachchon Ke Lie.

"JANGAL SUDHARANA"

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a talk in Gujarati on "Jangal Sudharana", at 8-30 p.m., on Monday, (27th) by Shri M. S. Shah, Deputy Director of Publicity, Bombay. This can be heard on both Bombay 'A' and 'B'.

Defamation Charge Against 'Atom' Editor

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A complaint of defamation was lodged against Mr. R. K. Karanjia, Editor and Publisher "The Atom", a weekly news-magazine, by Mr. Alfred W. Davies, in the court of Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court today.

The complainant charged Mr. Karanjia with publishing an article under the heading, "Warning" in the issue of the journal dated February 8. The complainant alleged that the article was defamatory to his journalistic career.

The Magistrate ordered a notice to be issued to Mr. Karanjia to show cause why he should not be prosecuted.

RAIN WASHES UP PLAY

"Aussies" Dismissed For 312

MARITZBURG, (Natal) Feb. 25. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Rain washed out play today in the cricket match between the Australians and Natal here.

The Australians were dismissed for 312 on the first day of their return three-day match here with Natal and at the close the home side had replied with 34 for 2 wickets.

Jack Moroney the New South Wales batsman scored his third successive first-class century, his previous 2 being 118 sixes and 18 fours in his 133 made in 187 minutes.

Brothers Arthur and Hugh Tayfield, almost dismissed the Australians between them. Arthur, who is only 18, took 6 wickets for 105 and Hugh 5 for 96.

Natal lost their opening pair with only 4 runs scored but the Test Players D. Dawson (16 not out) and Nourse (14 not out) batted steadily and at the close they added 30 runs to an unfinished third wicket partnership.

The first match, played at Durban last October was drawn.

CHARITY CRICKET MATCH

Tickets Available At
Congress House

Season tickets for the Cricket Match to be played between the Governor's XI and the Commonwealth XI on March 10, 11 and 12, are being sold at the Congress House. The proceeds will be given away to the Provincial Charities and the B.P.C.C. appeal to all citizens of Bombay to patronise the Match with a view to swelling the Charities Fund.

I.C.I. DISMISSED FOR 204 RUNS IN TIMES SHIELD JUNIOR FINAL

Standard Vacuum Lose Two Wickets For 52 On First Day

BOMBAY, Saturday.
DESPITE a good opening partnership by Dadarkar and Mendonca the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. Sports Club were dismissed for 204 runs only in the opening day's play in the final of the Junior Division of the "Times of India" Shield Cricket Tournament, which commenced today at the Parsee Gymkhana ground on the Kennedy Seaface. When stumps were drawn for the day, the Standard Vacuum Co. Sports Club had lost two of their batsmen for 52 runs.

Winning the toss, the I.C.I. elected to bat on a well-nigh perfect wicket. Mendonca, who opened the innings with Dadarkar was clean-bowled by Mistry when the pair had put on 46 runs, and Mendonca's contribution towards the total was 19.

The I.C.I. batsmen found the bowling of Mistry and Temkar very difficult to face, and lost seven more wickets for the addition of only 72 runs. A magnificent ninth-wicket partnership between J. Raghunath and D. Potes was responsible for a very creditable recovery of the side. The two of them defying the bowling scored 73 runs before the latter was bowled by Menta at 187. The innings however terminated at 204 and Raghunath remained unbeaten with an invaluable 67, scored when his side was up against a dismal fate. Included in his 67, were ten strokes to the ropes from the bat of Raghunath.

M. R. Mistry and P. N. Temkar,

AMBALA INFANTRY BRIGADE IN FINAL

Air Force Open Football Tournament

AMBALA, Feb. 25. (P.T.I.): Infantry Brigade Ambala qualified for the final of the No. 1 Air Force Academy, I.A.F. open Football Tournament, by defeating Air Head Quarters, New Delhi by 3 goals to 2 in a thrilling match, yesterday.

The winners will meet Union "A" in the final to be played on February 28.

Woman Flyer Wins Air Race

MISS PREM MATHUR CAUSES A MAJOR SURPRISE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25, (P.T.I.).
The first National Air Race conducted by the Aero Club of India over a 341-mile course (Barrackpore-Jamshedpur-Asansol-Barrackpore) concluded at Barrackpore, 17 miles from here today.

Miss Prem Mathur, the twenty-five year old woman flyer from the Hind Flying Club, Kanpur, won the race and the best woman contestants prize in her silvaire. She landed at the Airfield at 13.37/44 hours.

Miss Mathur on being told of her success was surprised and overwhelmed with joy. While admitting she could least expect it, she told P.T.I., "though it is a bit strenuous, yet I believe women of my country have a bright future in aviation."

Mr. M. S. Pujji from Nagpur who flew in a L-5 was second, arriving at 13.36/27, while Mr. S. K. Bose, instructor of the Bengal Flying Club, was third in his Beechcraft Bonanza arriving at 13.34/21.

Today's arrangements were very improved. Mr. Bhupati Majumdar, Home (Defence) Minister of West Bengal declared the Meet open at 9 a.m. Till mid-day very few people could however reach from Calcutta and the neighbouring areas as all vehicular traffic was completely suspended due to a hartal declared earlier in the day and few could trudge to the airfield. But by about 2-30 p.m. stands were almost full.

Two Jet Vampires of the Indian Air Force gave a display of aerobatics and competitors for the point judging and small area descent provided an added attraction.

An Aeronautical Exhibition was also organised by several air companies in addition to a cinema show where the various aspects of flying were explained. The competitions will be continued tomorrow.

EZZARD CHARLES INJURED

Fight With Beshore Cancelled

NEW YORK, Feb. 25. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Ezzard Charles, world heavyweight boxing champion according to the National Boxing Association, has been injured in training and will not be able to defend his title against Freddie Beshore on Tuesday. It was announced today that this fight had been cancelled.

Jake Mintz, Manager of Charles said that the champion was hurt when sparring with one of his partners and he will not be able to fight for at least a month. It is thought that he may have broken a rib during his training.

PADVAL BAGS SEVEN WICKETS FOR 26 RUNS

B.P.T. Inter-Department Shield Cricket Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.
In the Inter-Department Crickets Tournament of the Bombay Port Trusts, the Rest were opposed to the Docks Department on the Plot No. 1 at the Cross Maidan.

Making the first use of the wicket the Rest were all out for a paltry score of 97 runs. Padval for the Docks Department did the most damage and captured of wickets for 26 runs in 10 overs out of which one was a maiden. The only batsman could shape well was Golwala who scored 30 runs against the deadly bowling of Padval and Palwankar of the Docks Department.

In reply to the Rest's total of 97 runs, the Docks Department had scored 49 runs for no loss. The match will be continued tomorrow morning at 11-30 a.m.

Rest 1st Innings:—97 for 10 wks. (Golwala 30; Padval 7 for 26; Palwankar 3 for 37).

Docks Dept. 1st Innings:—49 for no loss (Sane batting 41, and Sutari batting 8).

EMPIRE OF INDIA ALL OUT FOR 110

Inter-Insurance Shield Cricket Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Playing their semi-final match in the Inter-Insurance Shield Cricket Tournament against the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Sports Club on Plot No. 2 at the Cross Maidan The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co.'s team replied with 50 runs for no loss against their rival's 110 runs in the first innings.

Winning the toss the Empire of India Life Assurance Sports Club elected to bat and commenced their innings through D. S. Pathare and G. T. Punjabi. The attack was opened by B. S. Shetty with assistance of S. S. Divekar from the other end for the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Sports Club.

Against the steady bowling of Oriental, the Empire of India batsmen except D. S. Pathare and F. D. Pochkanawala who scored 22 and 23 runs respectively could not stand with and were all out for 110 runs.

In reply to their opponents total of 110 runs, the Oriental started well and they scored 50 runs without losing a single wicket. The match is to be continued to-morrow.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASS. CO. SPORTS CLUB (1st Innings)

D. S. Pathare c Mhatre b R. J. Gharat	22
G. T. Punjabi b S. S. Divekar	0
K. S. Kapoor b S. S. Balgi	10
F. D. Pochkanawala b M. S. Bagli	23
R. J. Machliwala lbw R. J. Gharat	6
B. V. Kiri b S. S. Balgi	0
M. Baptista b S. S. Balgi	0
R. T. Thakore b M. S. Bagli	17
R. B. Naik st. b A. M. Mamsa	11
C. D'Souza not out	1
H. C. Raginol b M. S. Bagli	4
Extras (Byes 11, No-balls 5)	16
Total	110

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
B. S. Shetty	4	1	11	0
S. S. Divekar	5	0	16	1
R. J. Gharat	6	0	16	2
S. S. Balgi	6	1	14	3
M. S. Bagli	6.3	0	25	3
A. M. Mamsa	5	0	12	1

J. Y. Desai batting	15
S. S. Sambhara batting	35
Total (for no loss)	50

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. T. Punjabi	6	0	19	0
R. B. Naik	2	0	8	0
F. D. Pochkanawala	5	1	21	0
K. S. Kapoor	1	0	2	0

Mansoor Beg Likely To Repeat Derby Victory

BRIGHT CHANCES FOR TISCO AND MACDONALD

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.
ASSESSING the present day form and in view of the extra two furlongs in tomorrow's St. Leger, I do not care to look beyond the Derby winner, Mansoor Beg in the last classic of the current season. Pandu Khade knows every drop of this great Philosopher colt and he is sure to refresh our memory with the Derby late charge victory when getting better of the only contesting filly, Gamble for Love.

Tisco and Macdonald possess outstanding chances in their respective events.

The following are my selections:—

1ST RACE—	Win
MADRAS	Next best
TAKATUL	
2ND RACE—	Win
MY AZIZA	Next best
PASSING SHOWER	
3RD RACE—	Win
PADSHAH BEGUM	Next best
TITINA	
4TH RACE—	Win
MAHARAJ PRAMUKH ..	

ROYAL GUARD Next best

5TH RACE—
MANSOOR BEG Win
GAMBLE FOR LOVE Next best

6TH RACE—
MACDONALD Win
INDRAMOHINI Next best

7TH RACE—
TISCO Win
RUSTUM Next best

8TH RACE—
SIR GALAHAD Win
PRINCESSA Next best

9TH RACE—
BELLE AMIE Win
NATIONAL FLAG Next best
if absent CELERITY

CHOICE TREBLE:

MANSOOR BEG,
MACDONALD and
TISCO

FLUKES:

FOXTROT and
RASHTRAPATI

Baroda In A Safe Position

ALVA'S FINE BOWLING PERFORMANCE

MADRAS, Feb. 25 (PTI): By virtue of their first innings lead of 194 runs Baroda are in a very safe position at the end of the second days play in the Ranji Trophy Semi-final against Madras here today.

Baroda replied with 297 runs to Madras' first innings total of 103.

In the half an hour before drawing of stumps, Madras had reduced their deficit by 32 runs without losing any wicket.

Baroda owed their total mainly to the fine innings of India's captain, Vijay Hazare who made 84 runs in a stay of about two and a half hours. Except for a chance at 49 it was a glawless effort.

Powar who opened Baroda's innings yesterday, ably assisted Hazare to put on 60 runs for the third wicket, to raise the Baroda total from 47 for two to 107. Powar contributed 48.

Another useful partnership realising more than 50 runs for the eighth wicket between Vivek Hazare and Raji helped to augment Baroda's total.

Yet, the honours of the day should go to the Madras skipper Alva, but for whom Baroda might have amassed a mammoth total. By claiming five Baroda wickets, Alva achieved the 'double' of crowning his batting performance with an equally impressive bowling feat. In one post-lunch spell he sent back three Baroda batsmen and after tea rounded off the Baroda innings by claiming their last two wickets.

Sarangapani, who played the role of stock bowler, kept up his end tightly, giving away only 79 runs in his 32 over. He bagged three wickets.

When the match enters the third day tomorrow, Madras will face a first innings deficit of 162 runs with all second innings wickets intact.

SCORE BOARD

MADRAS (1st Innings)	103
BARODA (1st Innings)	
S. K. Vichare c Ramdas Mardi b Sarangapani	24
S. G. Powar b Sarangapani	48
D. K. Gaekwad b Ganesan	0
Vijay Hazare b Kannan	84
Cul Mohamed c Chakravarti b Alva	22
R. N. Nimbalkar c Swaminathan b Alva	19
V. N. Raji not out	42
Amir Elahi b Alva	11
Y. Sheikh c Aruldoss b Alva	2
G. N. Ghorpade b Alva	9
Vivek Hazare b Sarangapani	21
Extras	15
Total	297

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kannayiram	14	6	19	0
Aruldoss	6	2	14	0
Kannan	20	3	53	1
Alva	24	7	41	5
Ganesan	24	5	76	1
Sarangapani	32	2	79	3

MADRAS (2nd Innings)	14
Swaminathan batting	14
Chakravarti batting	14
Extras (byes)	4

Total (for no loss)	O.	M.	R.	W.
V. S. Hazare	5	5	11	0
Cul Mahomed	4	1	8	0
Vivek Hazare	1	0	9	0
Amir Elahi	1	1	0	0

Travancore Football Tournament

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 24. (PTI): The replay of the bottom half semi-final match between Delhi Sporting Union and the M. and S. M. Railway, Madras in the Travancore Trophy Football Tournament this evening again ended in a draw.

At half time Delhi was leading 2-1 but ten minutes after the interval Madras drew level through Padmanabhar, centre forward who headed in nicely from off a place-kick.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage
4-20 p.m. Goans "B" vs O.C.S. (Jepson Cup Replay).
5-20 p.m. Lusitanians vs G.I.P. "A" (Provincial-final).

TOURISTS PILE UP 355 FOR 5 IN 300 MINUTES

W. Place Scores 96 In First Test Match At Ceylon

AFTER STARTING SLOWLY, THE COMMONWEALTH TEAM MADE 355 RUNS FOR THE LOSS OF 5 WICKETS IN 300 MINUTES ON THE FIRST DAY OF THEIR THREE-DAY "UNOFFICIAL TEST" MATCH AGAINST CEYLON AT THE OVAL HERE.

A steady solid knock of 96 by Place and two century partnerships gave the Commonwealth the upper hand, especially when an hour of rain followed the close of play.

Losing Oldfield at 30, Place and Holt steadily mastered the medium paced attack and opened out when the spinners came on. They added 101 in 98 minutes. After Holt had been bowled round his legs, Place became associated in a century partnership with Worrell. But when four short of his century Place was completely beaten by a spinner from De Soysa.

His innings of nearly four hours was marred by only one chance, when he was 51.

The Commonwealth cricketers who have toured in India and Pakistan, began their unofficial Test Match against Ceylon here today and batted first after Jock Livingston had won the toss for them.

Two English members of the Commonwealth Team Norman Oldfield and Winston Place opened the Commonwealth innings confidently, particularly Oldfield who scored twice, as fast as his partner in the first half hour which produced thirty runs.

Ceylon's Team was S. Coomaraswamy, R. B. Wijesinghe, M. Makin Saffm, P. J. De Saram, M. Sathasivam, C. I. Gunasekara, M. Rodrigo, G. E. L. Burton, S. Jayasinghe, B. Navaratne, and L. E. Desoysa.

The Oval pitch appeared to be in perfect condition when play opened in the presence of 3000 spectators.

Medium pace bowling from Wijesinghe and Coomaraswamy commanded respect although Oldfield collected 3 fours off the latter who had three men fielding close to the stumps on the leg side with none at deep fine leg.

After scoring 20 in 45 minutes, Oldfield was run out when he was trying to steal a quick single.

Holt joined Place and his first scoring stroke was a glance for 4 off Coomaraswamy.

Place sent up the 50 with a glance for 4 off Wijesinghe and the innings had then been in progress for 64 minutes. Wijesinghe generally was so accurate however that only 21 runs were scored off him in thirteen overs—seven of which were maidens. Then he made way for the slow rightarm bowler Desoysa while De Saram relieved Coomaraswamy. Holt drove Desoysa for 4 to send up the 100 five minutes before lunch and seven more runs were added before the interval at which a score of 107 for one Holt was 43 and Place 42.

After Lunch the batsmen opened out against the bowling of Gunasekera and Wijesinghe. Pulling Wijesinghe for 3 Holt reached his individual half century, including 6 fours, in 83 minutes and Place helped himself to two successive fours in the same over to reach his 50 after 131 minutes.

He also hit 6 fours to that time. With a single off Wijesinghe Holt made the stand worth 100 in 98 minutes but at 131, with his own score 58 Holt was bowled round his legs. He hit 7 fours during his stay.

Frank Worrell who succeeded his fellow West Indian as partner for Place soon began to score freely and a straight drive off Wijesinghe sent up the 150 when the innings had lasted 160 minutes. Jayasinghe tried to stem the scoring rate with his right arm slows but Worrell took 11 runs off his second over and further bowling changes only seemed to accelerate the scoring rate.

Worrell sent up the 200 when the innings had been in progress for 195 minutes. The new ball was taken immediately afterwards and this did subdue batsmen for a time although at tea, with Place in the nineties and Worrell only one short of fifty, there were 223 runs on the board.

In the second over after tea Worrell reached his 50 having been batting for 80 minutes and found the boundary 6 times.

Place looked set for his first century of the Tour but when 4 short of the hundred he was declared l.b.w. In a little under four hours he hit 8 fours and with Worrell put on exact-

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)	
Place lbw b Desoysa	96
N. Oldfield run out	20
Worrell b Jayasinghe	77
Holt b Wijesinghe	58
Bill Alley c Coomaraswamy b Jayasinghe	59
Wally Langdon not out	25
Jock Livingston not out	15
Extras	5
Total (for 5 wickets)	355

FALL OF WICKETS 3/231, 4/303, 5/218.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wijesinghe	30	10	77	1
Coomaraswamy	17	6	46	0
De Saram	9	1	39	0
Desoysa	21	0	71	1
Jayasinghe	15	0	70	2
Gunasekera	10	0	43	0
Sathasivam	1	0	4	0

ly 100 runs in 99 minutes for the third wicket.

Alley joined Worrell and the West Indian sent two successive balls from Desoysa to the boundary to bring up the 250 in 245 minutes. Scoring fast Alley put up the 300 when the innings had lasted 275 minutes, the rate having gone to 2 runs a minute. Then Worrell, trying a big hit, completely missed the ball and was bowled for 77.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ENTER PROVINCIAL FINAL

Munir's Two Grand Goals Seal Collegians' Fate

(By Our Hockey Correspondent)

BOMBAY Saturday.

G.I.P. Railway, recent winners of the Mysore Gold Cup Hockey Tournament at Mysore found little difficulty in defeating St. Xavier's College "A" in the long delayed semi-finals of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship by two goals to nil at the Cooperage this evening.

Little enthusiasm was witnessed and a more or less league encounter was witnessed. The ground was rather tricky and is in a deplorable condition, the ball tending to rise more often than the players themselves anticipated.

The Railway were much the better side and could have improved on their score. The College defence, both Gerry D'Souza and O. Ferreira were hardpressed and were equal to the occasion. The College attack was at its weakest and failed to make any impression on the Railways stubborn and calm defenders Nabi Shah and Lal Mahomed.

Munir and Bocarro were in grand form and were trying hard and Munir was rewarded by scoring both goals for his side.

Martin D'Sa set the G.I.P. Railway their first problem when he sent across a dangerous goalmouth centre which went abegging. The College side maintained a steady pressure and midfield play continued. The College defence were giving nothing away.

In the tenth minute of play St. Xavier's suffered a reverse when Bocarro pushed the ball to Munir who rushed in close to goalmouth and pushed into Lobo's pads, he saved but Munir tried again and he succeeded with a push.

Munir would have put the Railway further ahead with a stinging shot from the top of the circle but Bocarro put his stick in the way to deflect

BLUE WIZARDS WIN IN REPLAY

Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Blue Wizards emerged victorious in their second meeting in the Jepsen Cup Hockey fixture against Bombay City "B" this evening. The solitary goal victory is a true indication of the ding dong hard fought encounter. In the first half Blue Wizards obtained their all important goal through F. D'Souza. Both defences were hard-worked and the Wizards goalkeeper affected some grand saves.

BOMBAY CITY 'B' TRIUMPH

Killedar Cup Hockey For Women

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay City "B" beat Greys "C" in the Killedar Cup Hockey for women by two goals to nil at the Cooperage this evening.

The City team played with better understanding and though they took quite some time to settle down they gained their first goal from a grand pass by the left outer, who centred and then Renee Thornber scored from an acute angle just five minutes before the breather.

On resumption Bombay City Juniors further increased their lead when their centre forward essayed a brilliant move which ended in Mary Ann Temple the right winger sending in the ball past goalkeeper Miss Millet who failed to put her hand to a rising shot and only moved out of the way of the ball.

the ball away from his own player. Just before the call of half time St. Xavier's team had a good chance to equalize but L. Lobo sent the ball wide of the mark.

Crossing over with solitary goal advantage the Railway were on top but seldom did the Xavier's give up trying for the goal and the match saving goal. It was but in vain for their forwards failed to make any impression on the Railway defence.

Ten minutes before the call of time Munir put the Railway in a consolidating position when he took advantage of goalkeeper Lobo miskicking the ball and then pushing it past him.

The Railway should have gone further ahead, but Lyte failed to get the better of Lobo the College goalie in a brilliant solo effort. Lobo rushed to the top of circle and cleared the ball away.

St. Xavier's should have reduced the margin but Lobo sent the ball wide of the post dangerously, from a pass by Vaz.

The Railway meet the Lusitanians in the final on Sunday evening at 5-20 His Lordship Bishop Gracias, Auxiliary Bishop of Bombay will preside and distribute the prizes.

The teams:-G.I.P. RAILWAY:- Donnelly, Lal Mahomed, Nabi Shah, Rehmat Ali, Pyarelal Quayyum, Kishen, Hanif, Bocarro, Munir Lyte.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE:- A Lobo, O. Ferreira, G. D'Souza, T. Le Febour, J. D'Souza, H. Dias, L. Lobo, L. D'Costa, J. Fonseca, D. Vaz, M. D'Sa. Umpires: Joseph and Stevens.

NO DEMOCRATIC FREEDOM TO DESTROY DEMOCRACY

NANDA'S TRIBUTES TO RAMKRISHNA



Birthday celebrations of Swami Ramkrishna Paramahansa were held at C. J. Hall under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda on Saturday. Photo shows Mr. Nanda addressing.

Attlee To Reshuffle Cabinet

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CHANGES NEXT WEEK

LONDON, Feb. 25. (PTI-Reuters). The British Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee told the nation today that he would form another Labour Government.

Before announcing his decision shortly afterwards, the Prime Minister considered the position for 75 minutes at an emergency session of the Cabinet.

During the meeting all Ministers surrendered their portfolios to Mr. Attlee. He will reshuffle his Government and announce the changes about the middle of next week.

Labour, it was authoritatively learned, would not seek any kind of Coalition or aid from Conservatives or Liberals.

Official decision said "the Prime Minister hopes that now the election is over all will once more give their full effort to carrying forward the necessary work of the nation."

LATEST POSITION

Latest Parliamentary position today gave Labour 314 seats, Conservatives and their Allies 294. Liberals 8 and Irish Nationalists 2. Six seats have still to be declared.

Total of votes cast up to this point was:

Labour 13,209,400
Conservative 12,408,897
Liberals 2,610,272
Communist 91,746

It is hoped to announce four more Scottish results on Monday.

The sixth and final poll, is on March 9 in a Manchester constituency where a candidate died.

ONE MORE RESULT

Labour's absolute majority over all other parties in the new House of Commons dropped to nine today with announcement of victory for an Independent Liberal in the Ross and Cromarty Division of North-West Scotland. The result was: Capt. Macleod. (Independent Liberal) 10,912.

A. C. Reid (Labour) 6,521.
Independent Liberal majority 4,391.

PROOF AGAINST AIR RAIDS

OSLO, Feb. 25. (UPI): Norway's nineteen new hydro-electric projects, work on which has already started, will be proof against air raids.

They are to be built beneath mountains, where hundreds of thousands of tons of rocks are being blasted, to make the projects proof against any form of aerial attack.

Five of the projects are completed and 14 others are under construction and the total cost would be in the neighbourhood of £75,000,000.

bid to woo back the middle class voters—the housewives and the white-collar workers who have been most hostile to the Government measures in the post-war years.

BLOW TO REDS

This February election has brought out perhaps two remarkable aspects of British voting public—the complete repudiation of Communism or extreme left philosophies which polled just about 91,000 votes, barely the number of actual party members, and the equally categorical repudiation of the idea that any 'via media' policy like that of the Liberals can be any improvement on the clearcut policies of the two major parties.

Absolute Majority Of Ten Again

LONDON, Feb. 25. (PTI-Reuters): Labour's absolute majority over all other parties in the new House of Commons rose again to ten tonight with the announcement that Labour had won the Scottish Western Isles constituency.

The result was:

Western Isles: Labour 8,387
M. K. MacMillan, Labour
Wing Commander H. M. Sinclair, Liberal 6,950

J. Murray, Independent Labour majority 1,437

Japan Back On World Map

MACARTHUR'S LATEST DIRECTIVE

TOKYO, Feb. 25. (PTI-Reuters): The Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, announced here today that the United States Government had authorised him to allow Japan to take part in "international agreements, conventions, and conferences of a technical nature."

Gen. MacArthur, who said the permission had been given to him in an interim directive, added that he considered it was in the interests of the Allied occupation of Japan.

The directive, he said, stated that the Japanese should be instructed to refrain from engaging in "propaganda or subversive activities of any kind" and that Gen. MacArthur should direct the Japanese Government to fulfil "any obligations it assumed in accordance with this policy."

The directive added that Gen. MacArthur should report to the Far Eastern Commission any action in accordance with this policy.

He also told the house that the tastes of persons who were at present detained were reviewed by advisory boards constituted by the states at the instance of the Centre and "in the majority of cases, Government have the concurrence of this board."

The bill was passed, as amended by six amendments, one moved by Pandit Bhargava and the others by the Home Minister himself. The official amendments were of a verbal nature.

Pandit Bhargava's amendment provided that the cases of detenus under Clause 12 should be reviewed by "a person who is or has been or is qualified to be appointed as the judge of a high court." The original provision was that such cases be reviewed by "a judicial officer not below the rank of a district magistrate."

Mr. H. V. Kamath made repeated attempts to amend the various clauses of the bill, but his attempts proved abortive. The first amendment of Mr. Kamath wanted to vest the power of issue detention order only in a District Magistrate and not in Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The other amendment suggested that the Advisory Board should be constituted with three persons and not two, as provided in the bill. He said, his amendment was necessary, so that in case of difference of opinion, the board could submit majority opinion.

Sardar Patel opposed the amendments saying that in case of difference of opinion, the detention order would fall to the ground, and the detenu would get the benefit thereof.

After the preventive detention bill, as amended, was passed, the house adjourned till Monday.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25 (PTI): Parliament today dismissed with question hour to enable important and urgent official work to be proceeded with.

The Speaker, Mr. G. V. Mavlankar said he had received a request that the question hour should be dispensed with and asked leave of the House for the same. He said that the questions set for today would be postponed to some other Saturday. The House may have to sit on Saturday also to dispose of official business, he added.

Among the other urgent business on the agenda of the House was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's bill for enacting a public safety act for the whole of India, in accordance with provisions in the constitution.

Commending the Preventive Detention Bill which he moved today in Parliament, Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister said, "our fight is not with communism, but with those who believed in the theory of communism but with those who viewed object is to create disruption, dislocation, tampering with communication, suborn loyalty of the people and make it impossible for normal government to function. Obviously we cannot deal with them under the provisions of ordinary law."

COMMUNIST MENACE

The Deputy Prime Minister said that the Communists in India who formed the largest number of detenus in India constituted a "danger to the existence and security of the State which has been brought into being by the sacrifice and sufferings of the millions of our people."

"It would be a poor return for those sacrifices and sufferings," he said "if we fail to preserve the liberty which we have won after so much struggle and surrender it to the merciless and ruthless tactics of a comparatively small number of persons whose inspiration, method and culture are of a foreign stamp."

After giving reasons for "this emergency legislation," Sardar Patel asked the House while considering the measure to take "into account the dangers which we have happily avoided, the dangers which unhappily still threaten us" and the explosive possibilities of the situation with which we are faced at present.

He added when we think of civil liberties of an extremely small number of people, let the house think of the liberties of millions of people threatened by the activities of individuals whose civil liberties we have been forced to curtail.

"I am using the word civil liberties in connection with the people with some reluctance, because for them, liberty is synonymous with licence and there is hardly any difference between civil and criminal."

ADVERSE COURT DECISIONS

Justifying the bill, the Deputy Prime Minister said that when the Constituent Assembly discussed Article 22, certain aspects regarding the security of the state were not properly emphasised before the House. He thought that the clause relating to President's Powers in Article 373 would give the Central Government breathing time,

Parliament Arms Government Against 'Red' Peril

PREVENTIVE DETENTION BILL PASSED IN RECORD TIME

NEW DELHI Feb. 25 (U.R.I. & P.T.I.)

AFTER a full-dress debate, Parliament passed today the Preventive Detention Bill moved by the Home Minister, Sardar Patel.

Sardar Patel told the house that the urgency and necessity of the measure had been caused by certain judicial pronouncements which had created a situation in which, "I feel, having regard to the conditions prevailing today, that unless the house takes immediate action, a grave peril to the security of the state is involved."

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before he could come to the House for Central Legislation. Recently, however the judgment of the Patna High Court declaring the Public Safety Act ultra vires of the constitution, and judicial pronouncements that the provisions of the public safety act were inconsistent with the constitution had created difficulties in the provinces. The Calcutta High Court was already cognisant of an application made by 350 detenus which would be coming up for decision on Monday. The Bombay High Court had released some detenus. The Allahabad High Court had declared certain provisions of the public safety act inconsistent with the constitution. These judicial pronouncements had created a situation in more than one province in which it was no longer possible for the government to detain persons suspected of dangerous and subversive activities.

After referring to the recent judicial pronouncements in various provinces, Sardar Patel said that the instance of the Central Government, the state governments had already introduced in their public safety legislation, provision of machinery of the type of the advisory board referred to in Article 22 of the constitution which scrutinised the case of each detenu and made suitable recommendations. Sardar Patel assured the House that "in a large majority of the cases of those who are at present under detention, the Governments have had the concurrence of the Advisory Board."

It is only in a comparatively small number of cases that these Governments have had to invoke, for the discharge of the primary responsibility which they have in maintaining law and order, these provisions and keep persons under detention, even if the advisory board felt otherwise.

The House could rest assured that a large majority of the cases dealt with at present had had the scrutiny of the non-executive authority.

BASIS OF LAW UNDERMINED.

Continuing Sardar Patel said: "our fight is not with communism or with those who believe in the theory of communism but with those whose avowed object it is to create disruption, dislocation and tampering with communication, and suborn loyalty making it impossible for normal Government to function. Quite obvious, we cannot deal with them under the provisions of ordinary law."

"Obedience to law should be the fundamental duty of a citizen. When law is flouted and offences are committed ordinarily, there is criminal law which is put in force, but when the very basis of law is sought to be

(Continued on page 18)

Five Die In Calcutta

ROWDIES BUSY DURING 'HARTAL'

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25. (PTI): Five persons died and several others were injured in incidents arising out of a 'Hartal' declared in Calcutta today on behalf of the East Bengal Displaced Minorities Association.

In certain areas rowdy elements indulged in attacking shops and interfering with public vehicular traffic.

Government, however, took prompt steps to deal with the situation and armed police and the military toured throughout the city and suburbs as a precautionary measure. The police used teargas to disperse hooligans, near Sealdah Station and several arrests were also made.

The object of the 'Hartal' was to sympathise with the sufferers of East Bengal.

A West Bengal Government Press Note issued tonight stated that the supporters of the 'Hartal' had only succeeded "in creating considerable panic in the city, resulting in some fresh incidents of communal violence."

The Press Note added: "Near Sealdah, there was one case of stabbing resulting in death. Two cases of assault with one death were reported of Lower Circular Road. One Hindu shop near Sealdah was attempted to be looted by a menacing Hindu crowd. Teargas was used to disperse the crowd and several arrests were made. In the morning and in the earlier part of the day transport vehicles were obstructed in the various parts of the city by urchins and others and trams and buses could not run. Towards the evening interference with traffic diminished but complete transport services could not be restored to normalcy."

The Press Note further stated that in the suburbs of Calcutta there were two cases of arson and thirteen cases of injuries and three deaths.

HOOLIGANS AT IT

Sporadic outbreaks of hooliganism were reported from several parts of the city where private cars were attacked and damaged and occupants dragged out by the miscreants. Some of the Ministers, while proceeding to the Assembly this morning, were mobbed by hooligans who stopped their cars on the road and in some cases roughly handled the chauffeurs.

The police dispersed a rowdy crowd by the use of teargas near Sealdah Station.

Six Die At Jalpaiguri

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25 (PTI): There were cases of injury and six deaths and 20 huts were burnt in some incidents in Jalpaiguri town yesterday, according to a West Bengal Government press note issued this evening.

A telegram received in Calcutta today from two prominent Muslim leaders of Jalpaiguri stated that the situation in Jalpaiguri town was now under control.

ARSON CASES IN GAUHATI

GAUHATI, Feb. 25 (PTI): Mobile police parties led by high police officials are now patrolling Gauhati town and nearby areas daily in the night following a number of fires which have burnt some houses in the last few days.

This arson in and around Gauhati have resulted in the loss of three lives and rendered many people homeless.

AT SPECIAL CONVOCATION



A special convocation of the Bombay University was held on Saturday morning at Convocation Hall. Photo Shows: Justice Bhagwati, Vice-Chancellor of the University, addressing.

Who Will Be Kashmir Plebiscite Boss?

SPECULATION RIFE AT U. N. HEADQUARTERS

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 25 (PTI-Reuters) THE last minute changes in the resolution on Kashmir submitted to the Security Council yesterday were, it is understood, responsible for the 24-hour postponement of its meeting, writes D. P. Wagle, P.T.I. correspondent.

The final draft was not ready until yesterday morning, a late addition being the mention of the Plebiscite Administrator's entry at a certain stage of the demilitarisation.

Observers were struck by the wide terms of reference given to the "United Nations representative". They said the wording of the resolution was vague as to whether he would be a mediator or something more than that.

Meanwhile there was very little speculation as to who the "representative" would be. It was clear that Admiral Nimritz was ruled out as he was mentioned in the resolution itself as Plebiscite Administrator.

One thing was taken for granted, namely, that no individual would be named for the position of special U.N. representative without the consent of India and Pakistan and not until the resolution had been accepted by both countries.

Newspapers described the job of the special representative as that of "mediator." "The New York Times" report said, "the representative would have tasks of mediation. He would have the right to place suggestions before both Governments and before the Security Council."

Some observers thought Carlos Romulo, President of the last General Assembly, may be invited to do the job.

They added that the resolution might just get seven out of the nine possible votes—Soviet Russia not participating and India barred from voting—in the 11-member Security Council.

The doubtfuls were said to be Yugoslavia and Ecuador.

China's representative, Dr. Hsia, was the only speaker to make a point in favour of India, when he said India appeared to be insisting correctly on the demilitarisation of the "Azad" forces before the plebiscite stage.

Would India accept the resolution, almost every one asked in the lobbies today.

Opinion generally was that Pakistan was favourable to its acceptance.

Prakasam Walks Over?

REQUEST TO MADRAS SPEAKER

MADRAS, Feb. 25. (PTI): Mr. T. Prakasam, ex-Premier of Madras and member of the Legislative Assembly, said today that he had requested the Speaker of the Assembly "to shift his near the side of the opposition party in the house."

Asked by pressmen whether his "shift" to the opposition benches meant his secession from the Congress Legislature Party, Mr. Prakasam declined to say anything "at this stage" about the reasons for his request.

Mr. Prakasam also said he would be raising a motion in the ensuing session of the Assembly, commencing from February 27, demanding "the appointment of a committee to enquire into the charges against Ministers and the State of administration in Madras."

The Speaker said he was considering Mr. Prakasam's request for a change in seating arrangement. He added "I have no further comments."

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SPECIAL CONVOCATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At a special convocation of the University of Bombay today, 1,650 candidates were admitted to the various degrees of the University. Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati Vice-Chancellor, presided.

220 candidates took the degrees in person, while the rest took in absence. Women candidates on whom degrees were conferred numbered 192.

MADRAS, Feb. 24. (PTI): Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar, presiding over the annual meeting of the Madras branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association today pleaded for the wholehearted support of social welfare organisations in the state in the campaign to fight leprosy.

Govt. Employees' Protest Against Retrenchment

BOMBAY, Feb. 25 (UPI).

A RESOLUTION, calling upon the Union of Government employees in the Bombay State to organise meetings, demonstrations and strikes on March 9 as a protest against Government's retrenchment, was passed at the meeting of the Central Government employees held in Bombay today.

The resolution, inter alia, stated that it was a first step in the programme of preparation for an India-wide general strike for the realisation of their basic demands, namely, no retrenchment without alternative employment, minimum living wage of Rs. 80 for Class IV and Rs. 125 for Class III employees and restoration of privilege ticket order concession.

Preventive Detention To Combat 'Red' Peril

(Continued from page 16)

undermined and attempts are made to create a state of affairs in which to borrow the words of the distinguished patriot, the father of our Prime Minister 'men would not be men and law would not be law', we are fully justified in invoking emergency and extraordinary law.

"There are other anti-social elements raising their heads, and troubles of a very serious dimension are well above the horizon."

LONGER DETENTIONS

Dealing with the structure of the bill, the Deputy Prime Minister said that under article 22 of the constitution, there were two sets of provisions relating to preventive detention. One set of provisions authorised detention of any person for a longer period than three months, if an advisory board certified that there was sufficient cause for detention. The other set of provisions authorised Parliament to make law under which a person might be detained for a longer period than three months without obtaining the opinion of the Advisory Board.

The bill would cover both these types of cases. In regard to categories relating to defence of India, relations with foreign powers and security of the state, it would not be necessary for the Government to obtain the opinion of the Advisory Board to detain a person, but the bill provided for some sort of non-executive authority to be associated with the Government purely in advisory capacity even in this respect. The bill had provided that after a period of six months of the original detention, the Government would review the cases after consultation with a judicial authority. "We have thus maintained not only the provisions of the constitution but also its spirit", he said.

GOVT. 'BONAFIDES'

"We have gone beyond the specific provisions of the constitution in that even where it has armed Parliament with powers to provide detention without obtaining the opinion of the Advisory Board, we have sought to replace the Advisory Board by a judicial authority, whose opinion should be entitled to weight and consideration. This proves the bonafides of the Government."

Sardar Patel then explained the other provisions of the bill relating to procedural matters in order to give parliament an opportunity to review matters after some time, he said the life of the bill had been limited upto March 31, 1951.

"I have given sufficient justification", he said, "for the urgency and necessity of this measure and have also shown conclusively that in framing its provisions, we have safeguarded the liberty of individuals against arbitrary acts of the executive."

USE IT SPARINGLY

Mr. H. V. Kamath (Madhya Pradesh) said that the House should take care that it was not accused of legislating in haste. He would prefer even a night sitting, so that all the provisions might be carefully scrutinised. While he agreed that security and defence of India was important, they could not ignore that civil liberties of the individual should be preserved. In certain cases, judges of the High Court had passed strictures on the executive in the matter of detention. The Bombay High Court, had in a recent case, characterised the executive action "as gross abuse of powers". He felt that the power to detain a person for reasons connected with the security of the state or the defence of India should be vested with the Central Government.

There was no provision in the bill that the recommendations of the Advisory Board, if it ordered release of a detenu, were mandatory. Sub-Divisional Magistrates should not be empowered to take action under the bill.

The provision preventing a person to appear before the Advisory Board in person, or through a lawyer, was "retrograde" and was against the spirit of the constitution. He supported the bill in the hope that the provisions would be used "wisely and sparingly".

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh) felt that operation of the act should be limited to areas where it was necessary. Dr. Deshmukh said: the reason why the word preventive detention is being hated by the people of India is because the power given to various Governments have not been used directly. Care should be taken that there was no encroachment on the rights given by the constitution. The provision which took away a person's right to appear before the Advisory Board should be deleted.

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi said he did not believe in "judiciary having a domin-

ant voice". The administration should be more practical than legal.

Continuing his speech after lunch, he said that the maximum period for which the Advisory Board could recommend detention should also be provided for. Concluding, he said:

"I support the bill, not because it is a reactionary and repressive bill—but because nobody could allow people to throw bombs on innocent men and women. It deals not with political parties but criminal tribes. A reactionary party can only be dealt with by reaction."

ATTORNEY GENERAL EXPLAINS

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, the Attorney-General addressed the House and explained the constitutional position. He said that the constitution, while providing for preventive detention by the executive had also circumscribed it. Looked at from that point of view, the bill was in accordance not only with the spirit of the constitution. One point that had been raised was that the period of detention provided went beyond the scope of the constitution. This was not correct. The bill divided detention into two parts. In one class, all the cases had to be examined by an Advisory Board. The report of the Advisory Board was made obligatory upon the authorities. If the Advisory Board recommended that there was not sufficient cause of detention, the detaining authority could not continue the detention. Detention beyond three months, in such a case, became illegal under the constitution.

Though clause eleven of the bill only provided for the continuation of the detention on the recommendation of the Advisory Board, it did not mean that though the Board recommended that there was not sufficient cause of detention, the detention could be continued.

A member: "what will happen if the two members of the Board do not agree?"

RIGHT TO APPEAR

Mr. Setalvad explained that what was contemplated in the legislation was the unanimous advice of the two members. If the two members disagreed, there would be no opinion of the Board that detention could be continued and the detention automatically fell to the ground.

As regards the question of the right to appear before the Board, the Attorney-General said that the provision was entirely within the spirit of the constitution. The Board was not a judicial authority or tribunal. It was an Advisory Board which had to work within a certain time table. It had been provided that Board would receive representations from the detenu, make further investigations and then give its report. If a hearing to the detenu had to be given, it would make the functioning of the act difficult.

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain (U.P.) asked whether, even in the cases where the Advisory Board recommended continuation of detention, it was not made obligatory under the constitution, to provide for a maximum period of such detention in the bill. Besides the legal aspect, he submitted, morally also, they were bound to do so. When they had provided a maximum period of one year in the case of detenus detained for serious offences like safety of the state, they should provide for maximum period in cases to be referred to the Advisory Board.

The Attorney-General said that under the constitution it was not obligatory to provide for a maximum period. The maximum period had not been provided for in the present bill, because it would expire on April 1, 1951. When the act expired, detentions under the act must also come to an end.

Some members "no, not necessarily." The Speaker: "I think in matters of law, we need not argue, but must heed the opinion of the Attorney-General."

The Speaker said that the misapprehension seemed to be because it was thought that the detention order would prescribe the period of detention. A detention order only provided for detention until further orders. Mr. Setalvad explained that the saving clause about "things done or may be done" only provided for the consequences of the act already done on the expiration of the act. The expression meant nothing more than what had been done prior to the expiry of the act. It did not authorise future acts. "No question of continuation of a detention arises", he added.

CHALLENGE TO SECURITY

Mr. M. R. Masani (Bombay) said that the House was enacting the mea-

sure with the greatest reluctance and sense of disquiet.

The measure made a very far-reaching encroachment on the rights of individual citizens, and yet it was essential to meet the "almost moral challenge" to the security of the state. The house was under a grave obligation to the citizens of this country to see that nothing was done under the measure which went a single inch beyond the needs of the case.

A similarly heavy burden rested on the shoulders of the Home Minister. He had no doubt that the very grave and far-reaching statements made by the Deputy Prime Minister regarding the "challenge to our ordered society" was entirely warranted by the facts. The "threat" was not only nationwide but world-wide, and hence could not be dealt with in provincial compartments. He, however, wanted that when the measure was enacted in a permanent form, it would point out clearly where the danger lay.

The constitution of Brazil and a law enacted by the Congress of Chile, for instance, provided specially that a democratic society had a right to deny the liberties of democracy to those who sought to destroy democracy with its own weapons.

COMMUNISTS TO BLAME

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab), supporting the bill said, "we know what is happening in Calcutta. We know what the Communists are doing and what other anti-social elements are doing. The situation demands that we should pass a measure of this kind."

He hoped that its defects would be removed when a permanent measure was enacted."

Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhry supporting the bill said that he would have called the bill "a black bill" had it not been sponsored by the Deputy Prime Minister and by the cabinet over which "the great votary of civil liberties", Prime Minister Pandit Nehru presides.

He welcomed the bill, if it was meant to deal with the situation that had arisen on the Pakistan border.

HAVOC IN ANDHRA

Prof. K. K. Battacharya and Mr. Thirumal Rao wholeheartedly supported the bill. Mr. Rao referred to the conditions in Andhra which, he said, was the "hotbed of ruthless and merciless" communists.

Mr. Balkrishna Sharma supporting the bill argued that the provisions in respect of detention for a year did not contravene the constitution. Trouble was brewing everywhere on the Indo-Pakistan borders, in Bengal, in Andhra and on the Hyderabad borders, and under these circumstances it was not advisable to limit the scope of the bill. He urged that a permanent legislation should be brought before the house soon, for he felt that these troubles were not likely to end in a year.

FREEDOM OF PRESS

Mr. Ramnath Goenka (Madras) supporting the bill, said: "There is no one in this country who is not against the Communist menace. The earlier we nip it in the bud the better."

He, however, felt that the reference to "relations of India with foreign powers" should be taken out of clause twelve. As the clause stood, a person was liable to be detained in certain circumstances for commenting upon the foreign relations of India. He could not only be detained but could even be denied the right to represent his case to the Advisory Board. If it was necessary that there should be provision against persons embittering the relations of the Government of India with any other foreign power, even then, he must be given the right to submit his case before the board.

"The press and people of this country", he said, "should have the right to speak out the truth in regard to the foreign relations of India with any other country so long as it was not endanger the security of this country."

SARDAR'S REPLY

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, replying to the debate, said he was glad that the emergency legislation which he had to bring before the house had been generally well received. "I am also glad", he added, "that the bill has met with careful criticism, because wherever the question of liberty of any citizen in a free country is sought to be taken away, such a bill should be carefully scrutinised and the necessity of it should be placed beyond doubt."

One of the members had said that law and order was the ordinary business of the police and hence there was

no need for the bill". I consider it a very light-hearted remark, said Sardar Patel.

"It is the business of the police to keep law and order, but it is the business of this house to see that the agencies through which we have to work are not put to such a strain that they will break down completely."

It was not a pleasant task for him to bring in a bill of this kind before the house immediately after freedom and after the republican constitution had been passed, Sardar Patel continued.

He knew more than anybody else what the mental attitude of a detenu would be when he was arrested in the middle of the night in his sick bed and when any of his dear relations died, released only for attending the cremation ceremony and immediately thereafter asked to return to jail.

To call the measure a black act was very light hearted comment. There were occasions on which there might be room for humour, jokes and laughter but this was not such an occasion. I assure this house", said Sardar Patel, "that I passed two sleepless nights when I was asked to bring forward this measure."

The provinces had sent him frantic messages and their officers had come here to emphasise the need for the bill. He had every sympathy for them. "Am I to allow hundreds of detenus to be let loose in the city of Calcutta day after tomorrow?" he asked. "Who are they? I give you one or two quotations from the pamphlet which has been issued by the Home Department of the Government of India.

After reading out the instructions alleged to have been issued by the Communist Party to its members, Sardar Patel said, "instructions have gone round all over that they should simultaneously create trouble in all jails and try to get out. It is no use saying that the police are there to preserve law and order. If we fail in our duty to help them, it will be our fault."

JUDICIAL CRITICISM

As regards Mr. Kamath's reference to some criticism of the Bombay High Court against the Bombay Government in a detention case, Sardar Patel said, "I have the greatest respect for the judiciary of this land which is the protector of liberty of all of us. We are bound to respect their criticism. But it is no use quoting random, vague criticisms which may be absolutely irrelevant to the passing of this bill."

I assure the house that any criticism from any judicial quarters will have the greatest weight with both the state and Central Governments."

The reference in the bill to relations with foreign nations, said Sardar Patel, had been taken from the constitution.

As had been pointed out by Mr. Masani, Sardar Patel went on, "this bill is brought in to meet an emergency. It requires to be closely examined whether a better substitute of a more or less permanent nature based on principle can be brought out or not."

Sardar Patel said that he did not know the real position in the South American countries mentioned by Mr. Masani. Perhaps in those countries there were not so many castes, creeds, religions and communities as India had.

Sardar Patel asked members not to judge the measure before them from "your past experience of detention."

This was now a democratic country where any party that wanted to take advantage of democratic institutions to get into the Government was free to do so. But it would be an evil day, if the Government of India were to allow democratic freedom to people who wanted to destroy democracy by violence and disruption.

The Communists in India, Sardar Patel said, were free to fight at the polls as in England, provided they followed the same methods.

"Do the British Communists", he asked, "take to violence of this nature? Do they remove rails? Do they dislocate communication? Do they set fire to public property? Do they attack warders in jail and kill them? Do they attack the police? Here even the Ministers and honourable members are not beyond their contemplation."

So when you say that civil liberty should not be interfered with, I wholly endorse that proposition. I appreciate what is civil liberty. What I hate is criminal liberty. Liberty to

(Continued on Page 19)

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS TO EXECUTIVE

(Continued from page 16)
ther with the grounds on which the order has been made and such necessity for the order.

PLACE OF DETENTION

(4) Power to regulate place and conditions of detention—so long as a detention order is in force in respect of any person, he shall be liable to be removed to, and detained in, such place and under such conditions, including conditions as to maintenance, discipline, as the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government, may from time to time by general or special order specify.

(5) Detention order not to be invalid by reason of place of detention—no detention order made by an officer mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 3 shall be deemed to be invalid, merely by reason that the place of detention specified in the order is situated outside the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of such officer.

ABSCONDERS

Powers in relation to absconding persons: If the Central Government or the State Government or an officer specified in sub-section (2) of section three, as the case may be, has reason to believe that a person in respect of whom a detention order has been made has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed, that government or officer may:

(A) Make a report in writing of the fact to a Presidency Magistrate or a magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction in the place where the said person ordinarily resides; and thereupon the provisions of section 87, 88 and 89 of the code of criminal procedure, 1898, (act V O 1898) shall apply in respect of the said person and his property as if the order directing that he be detained were a warrant issued by the magistrate.

(B) By order notified in the official gazette direct the said person to appear before such officer, at such place and within such period as may be specified in the order, and if the said person fails to comply with such direction he shall, unless he proves that it was not possible for him to comply therewith and that he had, within the period specified in the order, informed the officer mentioned in the order of the reason which rendered compliance therewith impossible and of his whereabouts, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

GROUND OF DETENTION

(7) grounds of order of detention to be disclosed to persons affected by the order:

(1) When a person is detained in pursuance of a detention order, the authority making the order shall, as soon, as may be, communicate to him the grounds on which the order has been made, and shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order, in a case where such order has been made by the Central Government, to that government, and in a case where it has been made by a state government or an officer subordinate thereto, to the state government.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall require the authority to disclose facts which it considers to be against the public interest to disclose.

(8) Constitution of advisory boards:
(1) The Central Government and each State Government shall, whenever necessary constitute one or more advisory boards for the purpose of this act.
(2) Every such board shall consist of two persons who are, or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as, judges of a high court, and such persons shall be appointed by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be.

(9) Reference to advisory boards: "In every case where a detention order has been made under sub-clause (III) of clause (A), or clause (B) of sub-section (1) of section 3, the Government making the order, if the order has been made by an officer specified in sub-section (2) of section 3, the State Government to which such officer is subordinate, shall, within six weeks from the date of the order, place before an advisory board constituted by it under sections 8 the grounds on which the order has been made and the representation, if any, made by the person affected by the order, and in case where the order has been made by an officer, also the report made by such officer under sub-section (3) of section 3.

(10) Procedure of advisory boards:
(1) Advisory board shall, after considering the materials placed before it and, if necessary, after calling for such further information from the Central Government or the State Government or from the person concerned, as it may deem necessary, submit its report

to the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, within ten weeks from the date of the detention order.

CONFIDENTIAL

(2) The report of the advisory board shall specify in a separate part thereof of the opinion of the advisory board as to whether or not there is sufficient cause for the detention of the person concerned.

(3) Nothing in this section shall entitle any person against whom a detention order has been made to attend in person or to appear by any legal representative in any matter connected with the reference to the advisory board, and the proceedings of the advisory board and its report, excepting that part of the report in which the opinion of the advisory board is specified, shall be confidential.

(11) Confirmation of detention order: In any case where the advisory board has reported that there is, in its opinion, sufficient cause for the detention of the person concerned, the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, may confirm the detention order and continue the detention of the person concerned for such period as it thinks fit.

(12) Duration of detention in certain cases:

Any person detained in any of the following classes of cases or under any of the following circumstances may be detained without obtaining the opinion of an advisory board for a period longer than three months, but not exceeding one year from the date of the detention order, namely, where such person has been detained with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to (a) the defence of India, relations of India with foreign powers or security of India; or (b) the security of a state or the maintenance of public order.

(2) The case of every person detained under a detention order to which the provisions of sub-section (1) apply shall, within a period of six months from the date of the order, be reviewed when the order was made by the Central Government or a State Government, by such Government, and where the order was made by any officer specified in sub-section (2) of section 3, by the State Government to which such officer is subordinate, in consultation with a judicial officer not below the rank of a district judge nominated in that behalf by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be.

(13) Revocation of detention orders
(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of Section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, (X of 1897) a detention order may at any time be revoked or modified—

(A) Notwithstanding that the order has been made by an officer mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 3, by the State Government to which that officer is subordinate or by the Central Government; (B) notwithstanding that the order has been made by a State Government, by the Central Government.

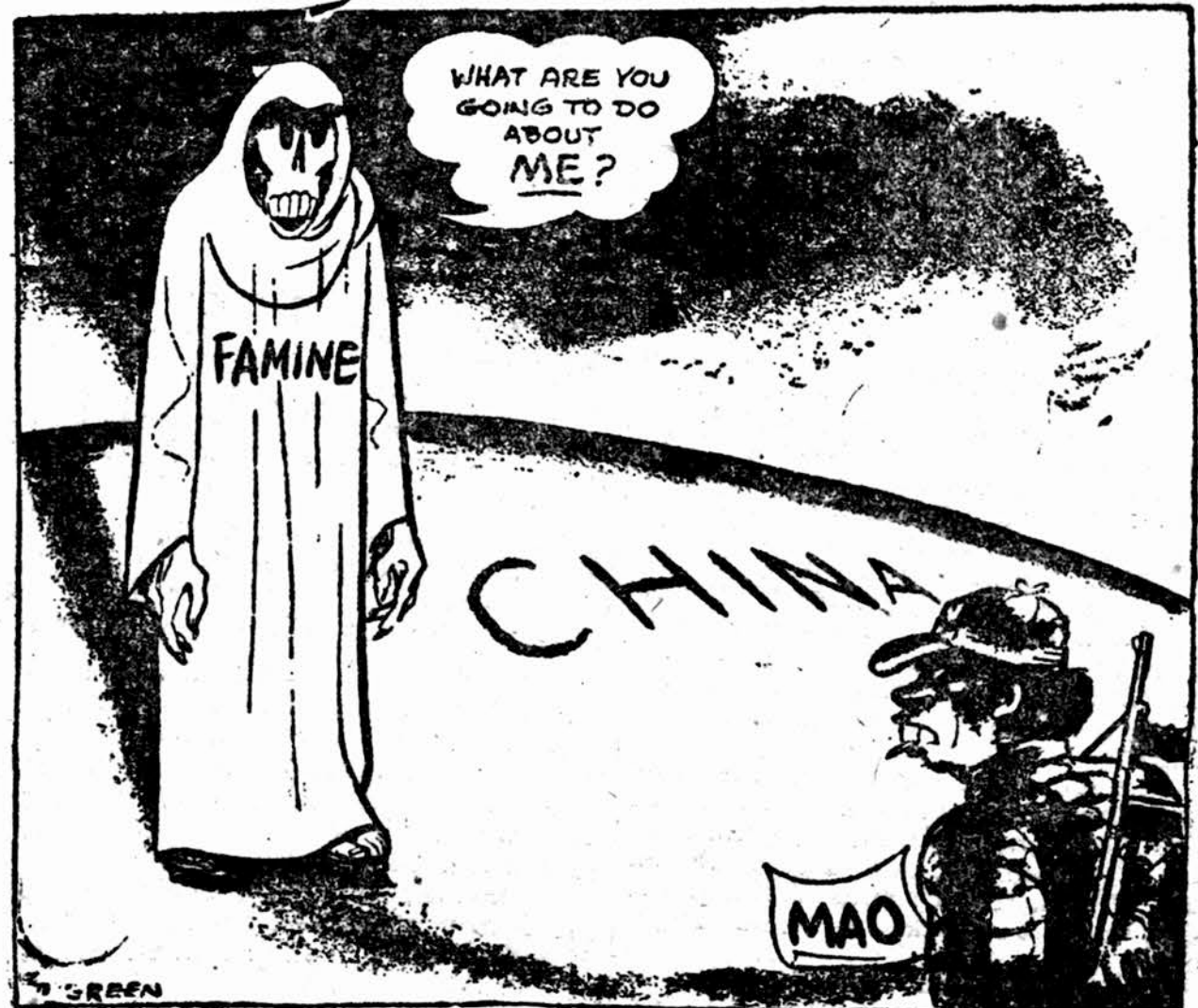
(2) The revocation of a detention order shall not bar the making of a fresh detention order under section 3 against the same person.

(14) Disclosure of grounds of detention, etc. (1) No court shall, except for the purposes of a prosecution for an offence punishable under sub-section (2) allow any statement to be made, or any evidence to be given, before it of the substance of any communication made under Section 7 of the grounds on which a detention order has been made against any person or of any representation made by him against such order; and, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, no court shall be entitled to require any public officer to produce before it, or to disclose the substance of, any such communication or representation made, or the proceedings of an advisory board or that part of the report of an advisory board which is confidential.

(2) It shall be an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both, for any person to disclose or publish without the previous authorisation of the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, any contents or matter purporting to be contents of any such communication or representation as is referred to in sub-section (1).

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to a disclosure made to his legal adviser by a person

TO THE VICTOR...



Preventive Detention To Combat 'Red' Peril

(Continued from Page 18)

commit criminal offences against innocent people" (cheers).

The only alternative to the bill, said Sardar Patel, was to get the President's order to declare an emergency in India. Such a course would be very bad and unnecessary. Therefore, the present bill was "the minimum evil which is necessary for the protection of the liberty of millions". He was glad that the house was supporting it (cheers).

The second reading of the bill took hardly two hours and most of the members withdrew their amendments excepting Mr. H. V. Kamath.

The house negatived all the amendments.

Moving the third reading, Sardar Patel expressed his gratitude to the house for the support it had given to the measure.

The bill was adopted amidst cheers.

DISCUSSION ON RAILWAY BUDGET

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25. (PTI).

The Railway Minister, Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, replying to the two-day general debate in Parliament on the Railway Budget, said that during the next five years, rupees fifteen crores would be spent on passenger amenities. The provision was "fairly adequate".

When the plan for regrouping of the railways was ready, he said, Government would consult all the interests likely to be affected. He could not approve of the suggestion made by one member that regrouping should follow linguistic considerations. "The railways," he maintained "have to cut across linguistic barriers."

He admitted that the four per cent rate of interest charged by the International Bank on its loan was "onerous" but said there was no other means at that time of meeting the Indian Railways' dues in America. It was because the sterling area countries were unable to make the deliveries of locomotives within a reasonable time that Indian railways had to place orders for locomotives in America and Canada.

He reiterated that the relations between railway labour and management had commenced to be cordial and co-operative.

Mr. Ayyangar informed the House that recently, the railways had started on a policy of not laying too much stress on the economic return they must get from the restoration of dismantled lines or from new construction. Decisions already taken about non-restoration of certain dismantled lines would have to be reviewed in the light of this new policy. This review would be undertaken as early as possible.

who is the subject of a detention order.

(15) Protection of action taken under the act: No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this act.

AMERICA PROTESTS

Hong Kong Decision On Chiang's Aircraft

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. (PTI-Reuters): The American Government has made "vigorous representations" to Britain against the Hong Kong Supreme Court decision yesterday assigning 71 former Nationalist aircraft to the Chinese Communist Government, Secretary of State Dean Acheson announced here.

The State Department maintained that American General Claire Chennault, pro-Nationalist airline-owner in China, had bought them.

ASMARA QUIET

But Trouble Breaks Out At Quala

ASMARA, Feb. 25. (PTI-Reuters): Asmara was quiet but tense today after the past week's communal disorders. There were a few fires in the city during the night but they were soon checked.

At Ada Quala, 55 miles south-west of the city near the Ethiopian border, five handgrenades exploded and pistol shots were fired last night, but there were no casualties.

The attackers were believed to be Shifta — pro-Ethiopian bands.

DEATH ROLL RISES TO 47

Death, roll in the four day Eritrean communal disorders rose to 47 today. There were two outbreaks of fire in Asmara despite the total curfew imposed by British troops since yesterday.

The administration, continuing the curfew with only short breaks in daylight hours, today banned possession of all swords, daggers and other weapons.

The Muslim Mufti, the Coptic Bishop of Eritrea, and five other priests, each consisting of one Muslim and one Copt were touring the sectors appealing to their peoples to stop further bloodshed.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.
Previous Closing 32.71
Today's Opening 32.70
Difference -1
Today's Closing 32.76
Difference +5

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.
Rs. As.
Silver Forward 182 12
Gold Forward 116 14
Silver Bullion 182 9
Silver Mint 183 4
Gold Ready 116 15
Sovereign 75 8

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Feb. 25. (PTI-Reuters). Stock Exchange opening prices:—
Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted.
General Motors dol. 76.
United States Steel Common dol. 30-3/8.
United States Steel Preference unquoted.

INDIA'S PROPOSAL ACCEPTED

International Commission On Irrigation And Canals

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25. Eleven countries interested in irrigation and canals have accepted India's proposal to set up a new international body to be called, The International Commission on Irrigation and Canals. The main function of the Commission would be to encourage study and progress in design, construction, maintenance and operation of large and small irrigation works and canals and to collect all relevant information. The headquarters of the Commission will be in India.

The names of the 11 countries who have agreed to become members of the new international organisation are Pakistan, Canada, Egypt, Brazil, Turkey, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Siam, Ceylon, Indonesia and Yugoslavia.

A meeting of the representatives of countries which have agreed to become members of the new body is likely to be convened in India this summer to frame the constitution and take a final decision about the holding of a plenary session of the Commission in January, 1951.

Time Instruments Ltd.

The Hon'ble Shri Naik-Numbalkar, Minister for Development, will perform the opening ceremony of the Time Instruments, Ltd., at Chirag Nagar, Ghatkoper, today (Sunday), at 10 a.m. Transport has been arranged for Press reporters intending to attend the function and they may be present at the Congress House between 8-30 and 9 a.m.

Madras Asks For More

ETTYAPURAM, Feb. 25, (PTI): Mr. J. L. P. Roche Victoria Madras Food Minister told the Press Trust of India that the State Government had asked the Centre for nine-lakh tons of foodgrains. They hoped to get at least six-lakh tons, he added.

Commandant General Of Home Guards

The appointment of a Commandant General of Home Guards is envisaged in a Bill to amend the Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947. The Bill has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of February 24, 1950.

Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh Appeal

The report appearing in a section of the Press stating that the Industrial Court has given its decision in the appeal filed by the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh against the order of the Registrar of Unions cancelling its registration as a representative union, is incorrect. Although the case was heard by the Court on January 31 last, no decision has yet been given. The Registrar has been directed by the Court to hold further inquiry as to certain matters and submit his report to it. The Registrar has not yet submitted his report.

Decisions on such appeals are not published by the Government. They are published by the Registrar of the Industrial Court in the official Gazette.

Minimum Wages In Tanneries And Rice Mills

The Government of Bombay proposes to fix, under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, minimum rates of wages in respect of the employment in tanneries and leather manufactories and in rice, flour and dal mills. It has, therefore, appointed two committees to inquire into the question and advise it in that behalf. One committee, with Mr. R. R. Bakhale as its Chairman, will go into the question of minimum rates of wages in the rice, flour and dal mills and the other, with Mr. D. G. Karve as its Chairman, will make similar inquiries in respect of tanneries and leather manufactories. Each of these Committees has two representatives of employers and two of employees on it.

Free Import Of Cattle

Since the Government of Punjab has lifted the ban on the export of cattle from that State, any person can now import cattle freely from there.

KASHMIR DEBATE IN U. N. COUNCIL

U.K. & U.S. Delegates Support MacNaughton Proposals

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 24 (PTI-Reuter) THE SECURITY COUNCIL today resumed its debate on the Kashmir question. This month's Council President, Dr. Carlos Blanco, invited the Chairman and members of the U. N. Kashmir Commission, as well as the Pakistan delegate, to take their seats at the Council table.

The President announced that a resolution sponsored by the United States, Britain, Norway and Cuba had been received, and that the debate on it would take place at a later meeting after all the delegations had had time to consider its provisions.

Meanwhile, he said, the debate on the Kashmir question would continue. The first speaker was Dr. Arne Sundt of Norway.

Dr. Sundt declared support for the basic principles advocated in General MacNaughton's proposals.

General MacNaughton, he said, had made a "valiant effort" to bridge the gap between India and Pakistan.

"The poisoning of this festering wound is almost every day breaking out in new disagreements", he stated.

It was the duty of all Security Council members to express their opinions of the Kashmir dispute "forthrightly" at this time, Dr. Sundt declared.

TIME FOR FINAL APPRAISAL

He added that the time had come for a final appraisal. There was no doubt in his mind that General MacNaughton's proposals contained the "essential features" necessary for a correct approach to the Kashmir problem.

"I do not mean to say," Dr. Sundt added "that they should be accepted without slight changes. It might be possible to include some of the amendments submitted by the two parties."

Dr. Sundt said that there were two important considerations to be kept in mind: (1) Demilitarisation must be carried through as quickly as possible. (2) It must be so staged as to eliminate the fear on either side that the fighting will be resumed.

The main principle of agreement, he said, "the keystone of the whole structure" was that a future status of Jammu and Kashmir should be determined by a plebiscite held in accordance with the will of the people.

"This principle has its intrinsic value as it employs the only criterion for the State compatible to modern democratic ideals", Dr. Sundt declared.

Referring to the two U. N. Commission resolutions which established the cease-fire order and the demarcation lines, Dr. Sundt said it would have been a miracle if those agreements, which were designed to cover a short transition period, had maintained their full validity after a year. With the goodwill of both parties, the Council should be able to replace the outmoded provisions.

BRITISH SUPPORT

Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Britain, said his Government had fully endorsed the general support he had given at the meeting of December 29 to the MacNaughton proposals.

"The issue is one which demands that we should proceed unflinchingly to do what we conceive to be right. All of us must wish to maintain and extend the power and prestige of the United Nations and the Security Council. We must do all we can to make effective the code of good conduct that is contained in our Charter."

Sir Alexander said an area of agreement had been established as a result of the Security Council and the U. N. Kashmir Commission and any solid element of agreements already arrived at must not be discarded.

"We are here to deal justly and impartially with matters which come before us", he continued. "And we must take due account of all developments which may be relevant. But if this Council is to function effectively now, and in the days to come, we must insist that its authority be respected and its recommendations be not made to be disregarded or ignored."

Reopening the earlier history of Kashmir would not help at the present stages, he said.

TRIBUTE TO NEHRU

Sir Alexander quoted the assurances given by Pandit Nehru in November 1947 regarding the fate of Kashmir to be decided by the will of the people and said Pandit Nehru had spoken as a "noble and wise statesman."

"Let us not allow ourselves to become too blinded by lesser matters

that we lose sight of these principles altogether."

"Very substantial steps towards an eventual settlement in Kashmir have already been taken," he said.

"It seems to me that the time has come for the Council to give a lead in and for the members to indicate frankly what in their view might break the present deadlock."

"As India and Pakistan were agreed upon an impartial plebiscite it was incumbent upon both the governments to make every effort towards putting into effect the arrangements set out in the Commission's resolution of January 5, 1949."

Both India and Pakistan acknowledged that the will of the people was to be decisive and agreed that the people should be given an opportunity Sir Alexander Cadogan said.

"Far be it from me to brush aside legal considerations when they are relevant", he added, "but can it be argued that the hopes and aspirations of the people in the state in any way independent upon the question of who exercises sovereignty over Kashmir at this time?"

"FAIR AND SOUND"

Mr. Ernest H. Gross (United States) said his Government supported the proposal in the joint resolution that a United Nations representative be appointed to assist and supervise demilitarisation. The resolution was derived from principles already accepted by the parties. "We hope it will contribute to the improvement of relations between India and Pakistan by enabling them to move expeditiously toward the demilitarisation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and a final settlement of the dispute."

"Two important lessons can be drawn from previous Security Council experience, he said. The elimination of military pressure between the parties to a dispute is merely a stopgap measure which must be quickly followed by a lasting political settlement. By a cease-fire and demilitarisation programme this Council can if necessary assume the initiative. Political solution is essentially the responsibility of the parties to the dispute." Fortunately the task of the Security Council had been made easier because both India and Pakistan had agreed to the demilitarisation of Kashmir. Problem is not whether there should be demilitarisation but how it shall be carried out.

Unfortunately, General MacNaughton's proposals, which he termed "fair and sound" had not been acceptable to the two sides.

Mr. Gross said that the United States felt it was "imminently fair and sound and in fulfillment of our duty as member of this Council dedicated to peaceful settlements to recommend to the parties that they accept a principle which strengthens the concept and value of the cease-fire line and avoid the risk of an extension of military activity."

Jean Chauvel (France) said it was disappointing that the efforts at mediation conducted by General MacNaughton "once again failed to bear fruit."

CHINESE VIEW

Mr. C. L. Hsia, China, appealed to both India and Pakistan to set aside secondary considerations and to address themselves to the main problems of consulting the wishes of the people.

Difficulties emphasised by India and Pakistan had been magnified out of proportion he said.

Referring to the disbandment of the Azad Kashmir forces, the Chinese delegation felt that the Indian interpretation of the stage at which it should take place was borne out by the documents in the Commission's reports.

According to India, that stage should be before the undertaking of the plebiscite.

There was, he said, scope for Indo-Pakistan discussions to deal with the disbandment of the Azad forces. On the question of their northern areas, the Chinese delegate said that the Kashmir Commission had said



Government House News

BOMBAY, Saturday. Pandit H. N. Kunzru has left. The Governor of Bombay received Lt-General Maharaj Shri Rajendra-sinhji and Captain R. Sawhny. Rani Maharaj Singh accompanied by Mrs. Premnath Dass and Mrs. Rowland-Jones visited the University Women's Settlement. Mr. T. D. Santwan, Dr. K. C. Raja, Mr. A. S. de Mello and Mrs Rowland-Jones came to lunch. His Excellency dined with the President and Committee of the Western India Automobile Association at the Club House, Ridge Road.

MR. MORARJI R. DESAI

Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, will leave Bombay tonight for Ahmedabad, where he will declare open an Agricultural Exhibition tomorrow. He will then go to Ahmedabad where he will meet the Collectors of four districts. Mr. Desai will return to Bombay on Monday morning.

MR. GUJARILAL NANDA

Mr. Gujarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing, will leave Bombay for New Delhi today Sunday.

CUSTODIAN-GENERAL OF EVACUEE PROPERTY

Mr. Achhu Ram, Custodian-General of evacuee property, and Mr. C. N. Chandra, Secretary, Minister of Rehabilitation, Government of India, are expected to arrive in Bombay on February 27 on a two-day visit.

R. C. A. MANAGING DIRECTOR

Mr. Meade Brunet, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America and Managing Director of the R.C.A. International Division, is arriving in Bombay early in March for a survey of business conditions. It is learnt here today. Mr. Brunet's itinerary includes Greece, Turkey, Syria and Iraq.

ALBION BANERJI DEAD

BANGALORE, Feb. 25, (PTI): Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, former Dewan of Mysore, died here this morning.

He was 80 and had been ailing for some time. He was Dewan of Cochin from 1907 to 1914 and Dewan of Mysore from 1922 to 1926. From 1927 to 1929 he was Foreign Minister in Kashmir.

The Mysore Government secretariat is closed today as a mark of respect to his memory.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24 (PTI): At the resumed hearing of the Dum Dum-Basirhat raid case, approver Sushil Kumar Bose continued his statement of the activities of his party.

that entry of Indian troops would lead to resumption of hostilities.

On this question and on that of the withdrawal of troops, China would appeal to both India and Pakistan not to base their standpoints on political considerations.

The Security Council was not asking any side make concessions, he said, but any concessions that could be made should be regarded as concessions for the common objective—namely, the determination of the wishes of the people of Kashmir.

The Council adjourned till 20-00 G. M. T. (1-30 a.m. I. S. T.) next Tuesday.

RESETTLING 32,000 KASHMIR D.P.'s

They Come From Pakistan Occupied Area

JAMMU, Feb. 25, (PTI): Thirty-two thousand displaced persons of Jammu and Kashmir who have been staying in Namhs for over two years, will be shortly settled in three tehsils of Jammu Province, it was learnt here.

These refugees who come from Pakistan-occupied area were flown from Poonch to Jammu when the town of Poonch was encircled by enemy from all sides. They were given shelter in camps.

IMPORT TWO LAKH TONS OF SUGAR

Merchants Association Chief's Call To Government

BOMBAY, Saturday.
AN appeal to the Government of India "to give back our own trade" has been made by Mr. Maneklal Ujamshi, President of the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association.

Mr. Ujamshi in the course of his address to the fifth annual general meeting of the Association here stressed that "the merchants should give up hoarding and black-marketing." He added: "Such illegal money will degrade us and in many cases it will not last long. The income-tax amount paid by the merchants goes to the treasury of our own Government the merchant community should co-operate with our premier leaders in their aim of raising our country to prosperity."

Appealing to Government that the taxes should be "reasonably and properly levied, so that merchants small or big are not tempted to evade the taxes," Mr. Ujamshi said that the present income-tax "so extensive that many are tempted to save, directly or indirectly, their taxes legally due."

The Association President stated that the present situation was such that "an honest merchant is unable to do his estimated volume of business, while dishonest merchants are able to increase the volume of their trade."

MR. UJAMSHI PLEADED FOR THE REMOVAL OF CONTROLS ON SUGAR, AND SUGGESTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD IMPORT TWO LAKHS TONS OF FOREIGN SUGAR. He said: "With a view to avoiding the danger of hoarding and profiteering, the Government should import about two lakhs tons of sugar, which may be stocked and released whenever the sugar prices start rising. The sugar situation will then be normal within two or three months."

W. BENGAL BRANCH SUSPENDED

All-India P. And T. Union Executive's Decision

MADRAS, Feb. 25. (PTI): The Supreme Council of the All-India Post and Telegraph Workers' Union which is meeting here decided today to suspend the West Bengal branch from the All-India Union.

The Council also resolved to appoint an interim 'ad hoc' committee to manage the affairs of the branch, pending election of new office-bearers at a meeting of the West Bengal Provincial Branch to be convened shortly.

Mr. A. P. Thulsiram, President of the Union, presided.

Mr. K. Ramamurthi, General Secretary of the Madras Branch, was elected General Secretary of the All-India Union in place of Mr. Om Prakash Gupta, removed from office by the Council at its meeting day before yesterday.

W. Bengal Security Bill Passed

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25. (PTI): The West Bengal Legislative Assembly this morning passed the West Bengal Security Bill, containing provisions of the Security Ordinance which expires on March 15.

The provisions have been modified in the light of observations made by several High Courts in the country on 'habeas corpus' applications. It also reduces the period of preventive detention to three months, has been provided in the constitution, before the expiry of which cases would have to be reviewed by a judge.

173 Lakhs Deficit For East Bengal

DACCA, Feb. 25. (PTI-Reuter): A deficit of rupees 1.73 crores was revealed in East Bengal budget for 1950/51, presented today by Mr. Nurul Amin in the East Bengal Assembly. Total receipts were estimated at 17.93 crores, while total expenditure amounts to 19.66.

Weaving Master Stabbed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. M. Dixit, Assistant Weaving Master of the Raghuvanshi Mills, Parel, was grievously stabbed by three unknown assailants while on the way to work this morning. The victim whose entrails had been disembowelled was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital in an unconscious state, is stated to be in a very precarious condition. Though the best medical attention has been given to him for the last three hours, since he was admitted in hospital the chances of his recovery are stated to be extremely thin.

It appears that the Weaving Master got down at the Lower Parel Railway Station after having travelled from his home in B.B. and C.I. Suburban train. As soon as he got out and proceeded a few paces in the direction of the Mill, where he was going to take charge of the morning shift, he was pounced upon by three unknown persons and stabbed in the abdomen. The assailant who knifed him, it is said, scooped out the entrails to ensure that the injury inflicted was very serious. Thereupon, the three men are said to have left the victim to his fate, lying unconscious in a pool of blood and made good their escape.

The writhing agonies of the victim, it is said, brought to the scene passers-by and policemen from the vicinity, with whose help, he was removed to the hospital immediately. The police are looking out for the absconding assailants. The motive of this sordid crime is stated to be deep-seated vendetta.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGE

PARIS, Feb. 24.

The British elections captured attention but there was considerable hesitation to deal in stocks directly concerned with operators awaiting London's reactions. Prices in forward dealings were generally lower in face of further strikes but cash produced less uniform decline. Rentes eased.

BRUSSELS: Although there was considerable indecision, prices recovered slightly after an initial decline. The turnover was small, attention being directed to the British general election. Finally, prices changes were about evenly divided eitherway.

AMSTERDAM: Pending the British election results the operators remained reserved. Internationals were neglected with royal-Dutch and unilever particularly depressed by London influence. New state loan was maintained at 3-8 discount but recovery was anticipated.

N. Y. COTTON REVIEW

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

The market continued active but movements were more two sided early dipping sharply but later renewing the upswing. A late rally was partly impelled by rumours that no CCC 1948 cotton was sold on offerings. Continued covering against export sales and buying credited to domestic and Canadian mills, a part of which was believed to be protection against future requirements of spot cotton, were the other supporting factors. Southern reports described the spot market was firm due to improved mill and export buying and loan support influence with the CCC making no concessions in its sales of loan stocks. This influenced an increased demand for the current season's crop.

LONDON COPRA MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The copra market was quiet, Straits. The copra market was quiet, Straits. Dutch East Indies fair merchantable was steadily held at £81-3/4 per ton cif, and Philippines was marked down up to 188 dollars fob.

The coconut oil market was quietly steady, Straits Feb-March bulk being quoted at £123 while Ceylon remained unquoted.

NEW YORK PEPPER MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

Quiet but steady undertone obtained with spots done at 1.41 cents, further buyers at 1.41 and sellers at 1.41 to 1.43 respectively for spots and later positions. The firm holding policy is encouraged by renewed rumours of a possible change in Indian export tax at the end of the month. Following are today's closing prices: Spot 1.41 traded March 1.41 nom May 1.41 nom July 1.38 bid Sept 1.38 nom Oct. 1.36 bid Dec. 1.22 nom. White pepper spot 2.50 asked.

78 P.C. Of Jap Trade With Dollar Countries

TOKYO, Feb. 24. (PTI-Reuter): Seventy-eight per cent of Japan's trade last year was with dollar countries, and 22 per cent with the sterling area the Trade Ministry announced today.

An increase in sterling imports was due to bigger food purchases from Australia, Burma and Siam.

America shipped 44 per cent of Japan's total trade, which was worth 85 million dollars. This was 25 per cent higher last year than in 1948.

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK, Feb. 24

COTTON: Following initial irregularities, prices steadied on short covering in nearby March together with price-fixing which encountered only limited profit-taking and hedges. Dealings, however, were light. Gains were extended finally with the session closing steady on persistent price-fixing and covering with part of the demand attributed to the closeness of the British elections and additional e.c.a. authorisations. Profit-taking eventually checked the upturn. Sales were 175,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 24

March	32.37 +12
May	32.71 +12
July	32.35 +15
October	30.07 +15
Middling spot	33.23 +11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 24

March	32.05 +06
May	32.42 +04
July	32.16 +11
October	29.99 +14
Middling spot	32.00

New York Cotton May highest 32.75 at 13-09 hrs. Lowest 32.59 at 10-00 hrs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Feb. 24

American Telephone and Telegraph	150
Amerex Holding Co.	34 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	30 3/8
Chase National Bank	38 7/8
Firestone Tyre	60
General Electric	46 1/4
General Motors	76 1/4
Ingersoll Rand	67
International Nickel	28
National City Bank	47 5/8
New York Central Rail Road	13
Sinclair Oil Corp.	22 1/4
Socony Vacuum Oil	16 1/4
Texas Corporation	61 1/4
Union Carbide	44
U. S. Smelting and Refining	37 1/2
U. S. Steel (Common)	30 1/2
Western Union	21 3/8

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange was 1,710,000 shares.

The highest and lowest U. S. Steel prices were 30 1/2 and 30 1/8 respectively.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Feb. 24

2 1/2 per cent British Consols	£70
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961	92 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960-90	107
3 1/2 per cent War Loan on or after Dec., 1952	91 3/4
Chartered Bank of India	10 3/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	86
National Bank of India	32

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 3787.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Feb. 24

LONDON: Silver spot and forward both 64 pence Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-0

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Conditions were irregular with only little interest shown. Black lampung Feb-March shipment held for 11sh. 3d. white muntok was slightly cheaper at 16sh. 2d. shipping weight with white sarawak 16sh. 10d. delivered weight per pound weight cif. basis ports. Malabar afloat was obtainable at 1,130 shillings and Feb-March shipment at 1,090 per hundredweight cif United Kingdom.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Feb. 24.

The market was steady with black lampung quoted at 610 and white muntok at 900 dollars per picul on-godown.

N. Y. SILVER SALES

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

Silver sales approximated 125,000 ounces at unchanged price.

"Thieves Day" In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24 (P.T.I.): Yesterday was "Thieves Day" in Delhi the police authorities reporting that the number of thefts during the 24 hours was the highest since partition.

Upto Friday evening 35 thefts had been reported in the city, the articles stolen ranging in value from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8,000.

Purushottam Shield Cricket Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The fixtures for the matches to be played on Sunday 26-2-50 in the Purushottam Hindu cricket championship shield Cricket Tournament are as under:

Fort Vijay Cricket Club Vs. Bhatia Sports Club on Fort Vijay Cricket Ground at Azad Maidan.

Crescent Cricket Club Vs. New Hindu Sports Club on New Hindu Sports Club Ground.

Goa Hindu Association Cricket Club Vs. United Karnatak Cricket Club on Plot No. 7 at Cross Maidan.

Pathare Prabhu Cricketers Vs. Regal Sports Club on Plot No. 8 at Cross Maidan.

Marry Maharastrian Club Vs. Bharat Cricket Club on B.B. and C.I. Rly. Ground at Cross Maidan.

Prabhu Young Cricketers Vs. Gay Musafirs on Baronet Cricket Ground at Azad Maidan.

National Cricket Club Vs. Rajhans Cricket Club on Plot No. 9 at Cross Maidan.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana 'B' Vs. Mahim Venile Cricket Club on P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Ground at Kennedy Sea-Face.

WEEK-END CRICKET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the friendly matches that were played today the following are the results.

MacMillan Co. Cricket Club Vs. Lloyds Bank Sports Club at Cross Maidan on Plot No. 3.

MacMillan C.C.:—50 for 10 wickets. (G. N. Kalambi; 22 not-out; 1. Murdeshvar 4 for 9 runs; Gangoli 3 for 9 runs). Lloyds Bank Sports Club:—118 for 9 wickets. (Gangoli 33, Haldankar 22; Irani 2 for 14, Apte 2 for 24).

Caltex Bombay Office Vs. Caltex General Office at Cross Maidan.

General Office:—123 for 10 wickets. (D. T. Suvarna 75; Pradhan 6 for 17). Bombay Office:—136 for 10 wickets. (V. P. Sethi retired 40, J. G. Pradhan retired 63; T. R. Forage 3 for 33).

Healty and Gresham Sports Club Vs. Elephant Oil Mills Sports Club at Oval.

Healty and Gresham S. C.:—54 for 10 wickets. (Michal not out 16; P. C. Patel 4 for 29, Vijaykar 3 for 6). Elephant Oil Mills S.C.:—120 for 4 wickets. (Naik retired 36, Jhala not out 34; Martin 2 for 33).

Chartered Bank Atlantic Club Vs. Bombay Exchange Brokers Association at Lloyd's Reclamation Ground.

Bombay Exchange Brokers Association:—87 for 10 wickets; Chartered Bank A.C.:—99 for 10 wickets.

Biggest Liner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. (UPI): The keel for what is proposed to be the biggest liner of America, tentatively named the "United States", and expected to be a 60,000 tonner, has been laid at Newport, New Virginia.

The ship will essentially be a naval ship cable of carrying 12,000 troops.

The cost is over 80 million dollars. It will be 980 ft. long and 101 ft. 6 in. in the beam. It will accommodate 2,000 passengers and will be manned by a crew of 1,000 men.



Scattered Realising In Steels

RESTRICTED TURNOVER IN ACTIVE SHARES

BOMBAY, Feb. 25. The Bombay Stock Exchange was open today for one hour during which period there was restricted business.

At the opening market was very steady but thereafter there appeared moderate selling in Tata Steel Shares. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1695/- and improved at Rs. 1703/12 but reached at Rs. 1682/8 and closed at Rs. 1687/8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 335/- and after improving at Rs. 336/8 declined at Rs. 332/8 and steadied at Rs. 333/8.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1106/4 and after advancing at Rs. 1118/12 declined at Rs. 1108/12. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 319/- and declined at Rs. 316/8. Swadeshi Mill shares were done at Rs. 278/-.

Associated Cements were steady at Rs. 154/4 and Belapurs after advancing at Rs. 240/- closed at Rs. 236/-. Scindia shares were done at Rs. 13/7.

Central Banks were quoted at Rs. 84/8 while India Bank shares were done at Rs. 181/- closing tone of the market was quiet.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1108 12
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	316 8
Swadeshi Mill (12-4)	278 0
Central India Mills (S)	248 0
Simplex Mills (9-8)	198 0
New Great Eastern (9)	160 0
Indore	112 8
Gokak Mills (12)	278 0
Century Spinning (15)	242 8
Swan Mills (30)	315 0
Indian Bleaching (6)	147 0
Finlay Mills (15)	270 0
Morarji Goculdas (S)	150 0
Edward Sassoon (30)	225 0
Meyer (12)	99 6
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 15 3
India United Ord. (0-12-0)	12 3 6
India United Defd. (0-12-0)	1 15
Madhusudan (15)	180 0
Podar (S)	132 8
Khatav Mankanji (S)	181 4
Swadeshi Coupon	68 0

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord. (14)	333 8
Tata Steel Defd. (64-12)	1687 8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	137 4

CEMENT

Associated Cement (7) XD	154 4
Burma (12-8) XD	362 8
Belapur Sugar (9)	236 0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	80 0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	13 7
Premier Construction	95 0
Tata Chemical	12 15
Tata Oil (2)	51 0
Indian Iron (1) XD	32 3
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	22 14
Bengal India Corp. (9-8)	9 8
Indian Copper	2 7
Wimco	228 12
Alcock	291 4

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Power (25)	1545 0
Tata Hydro (3)	154 8
Andhra Valley (25)	1440 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone Mills (5)	61 8
Phoenix (50)	152 8
Indian Mfg. (10)	2960 0
Kurla X.D.	118 12
Colaba (12)	110 8
New City (11)	191 4
Minerva (12)	130 0
Bradbury (12)	420 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5 0
Bharat Mills (2)	32 4
Mysore (4)	165 0
Madhavji	14 8
Model Mills (12-8)	167 8
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	662 8
Vishnu Cotton (8)	217 8
Western India (40)	2925 0
Standard (15)	227 0
Sholapur (200)	3150 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16 0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (24)	59 0
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	6 0
Palton (8)	110 0
Gold Mohor	902 0

New Kaiser Hind
Ahmedabad Advance (1)
New Ahmedabad
Sassoon Silk (3) X.D.
New Union Mills (0-8)

Madhusudan S. (2-5)	85 0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	173 12
Raja Bahadur (4)	62 0
Berar Mills	250 0
Victoria Bills	225 0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	131 4
Ahmedabad New	76 0
Surat Electric	130 10
Karachi Electric (2)	138 10
Broach (0-5)	6 12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 0
Ahmedabad New	76 0
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	28 8
Poona Electricity Supply (S)	141 4
Bombay Suburban (3)	152 8
Bombay Suburban New	142 8

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India X.D.	1755 0
Imperial Bank P. (0-12) XD	436 4
Central Bank (1-8)	84 8
Central Bank New (1-8)	85 0
Bank of India (4)	181 0
Union (0-3)	9 8
Baroda (2-8)	124 12
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37 8
United Commercial (1-8)	45 12
Jaipur Bank (18-0)	35 8
Hindustan Commercial	17 1
Mysore Bank (8)	305 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-8)	54 0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	4690 0
Empire (10)	671 4
New India (1-7)	57 4
Jupiter (0-12)	12 15
Vulcan (0-10)	13 0
Indian Mercantile (0-4)	11 4
B I G (1)	15 4
Industrial and Prudential	28 4
Neptune	7 0
New Great	25 0
All India General	12 12

RAILWAY SHARES

C. P. (1-14) XD	118 0
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MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Steamer (103)	240 0
Bombay Burma New (5) X.D.	120 0
Burma Petrol	1 3 9
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Port Canning (3)	58 8
Kemp and Co. (20)	325 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125 0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	94 8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	41 4
Mukund Iron	13 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	14 0
Alemble (15)	147 8
Supreme Industries	72 8
Bombay Uganda	87 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	18 0
Indian Cement (1937)	171 4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B. S.)	140 0
United Motor	28 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahamadi Steam	20 0
Sardar Carbonic XD	200 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Gujarat Motor	26 14
Estrella Batteries	30 4
Manmad Press	120 0
National Ravon	55 0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6)	197 8
Andhra Valley (7)	1232 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1340 0
Hydro Electric (7)	125 10
Bombay Steamer (6)	126 14
Central India (5)	653 12
Swedish Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	270 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220 4
Podar Mills (4)	95 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	100 4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	916 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130 0
Pre. Construction First	100 8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	98 8
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 9
Tata Chemical	122 8
Walchandnagar	130 0
Jupiter	13 4
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	103 8
Mackenzie (2)	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 8
Mysore Mill	50 8
Standard	99-0-0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatav	98 8
Morarji	94 8
National Rayon	74 0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	103 8
Gula Kajamsingh	8 9
Rubber Planting	47 0
Bombay Steamer	97 0
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with limited business. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 181/12 and after declining at Rs. 181/10 steadied at Rs. 181/14. Ready bullion Silver was quoted at Rs. 181/10 while Mint Silver was placed at Rs. 182/-.

Fagan Gold opened at Rs. 116/5 and improved at Rs. 116/10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 116/10 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75/8.

The market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	182 10 0
Forward	182 14 0
Ready Gold	117 0 0
Forward	116 13 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

The produce market was steady with very little business. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS

Quality	Rs. 42 8 0
Bold	41 10 0
Madras	42 6 0
Oil Local Mills	22 12 0
Oil up-country Mills	22 6 0
Oil March	22 10 0

LINSEED

Bold	38 6 0
Small	36 12 0
Feb.-March	38 4 0
March-April	37 4 0
April-May	36 10 0
Oil	21 14 0

CASTORSEEDS

Ready	28 8 0
Madras February	28 12 0

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: Well divided changes both ways were mainly fractional with most group trends indecisive. Operators were cautious with attention centred on the British election and the Coal dispute. The averages were industrials 204.09 and rails 55.45. A mild hardening in expanding activity was experienced during the afternoon and gains ranging to one dollar predominated. The upward movement was influenced by a good conservative showing in the British elections with later reports of a labour victory having little influence as the narrowness of the margin raised the possibility of further election soon. The session closed firm at or around the day's best.

Chicago grains declined under profit-taking attracted by yesterday's sharp advance.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Feb. 24

March	2.19 5/8
May	2.13
July	1.93 1/4
September	1.93 7/8

Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchandnagar	105 0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2 12
New Victoria	2 2
New Victoria Pref.	4 6
Phalton	118 0
Gold Mohor	302 8
New Kaiser-t-Hind	325 0
Sajjan	155-0-0
Osmanshahi	250 0
Ajam Shahi	280 0
Air Services	4 12
Air India	65 0
Hind Motors	5 6 6
India Steam	7 9

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

MILLS

Apollo 2-15-3	
Bharat 31-8 32-4	
B. Dyeing 1116-4 18-12 7-8 8-12	
C India 249 50 48	
Century 242-8	
Colaba 110-8	
Finlay 270	
Elphinstone ord 61-8	
Gokak 278	
I. U. Defd 1-15	
„ Ord 12-4 12-3-6	
Indore 113-12 11-14 12-8	
Kohinoor 319 19-12 15-8 16-8	
Laxmi 662-8	
Model 167-8	
New City 191-4	
New Great 160-12 60	
Podar 132-8	
Sassoon Silk 33	
Simplex 200 1-8 198	
Swadeshi 281 77 78	
Swan 315	
Tata Mills 59	
Scindia 13-10 13-7	
Baroda 124 24-12	
Central 85 84-4 84-8	
„ New 85 84-8 85	
Imperial Old 1755	
„ New 436-4	
India 181	

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, February 25.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98 14 0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100 2 0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99 14 0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96 12 0
2 1/2 per cent 1960	99 8 0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99 2 0
2 3/4 per cent 1973	95 12 0
3 per cent Con.	97 1 0
3 per cent 1951-54	100 5 0
3 per cent 1952-55	101 10 0
3 per cent 1957	101 10 0
3 per cent 1950-51	100 2 0
3 per cent 1963-65	100 5 0
3 per cent 1966-68	100 3 0
3 per cent 1970-75	100 0 0
2 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104 6 0
2 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110 2 0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	100 14 0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110 6 0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-56	112 10 0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 per cent Bombay 1962	99 3 0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97 2 0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1981	97 2 0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100 8 1
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100 4 0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	99 0 0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 8 0
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100 6 0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100 6 0
3 per cent N.-W.F. 1952	98 2 0
3 per cent U. P. 1901-68	99 8 0
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	98 12 0
4 per cent B. P. I. long dated	109 12 0
4 per cent Bombay Muni.	109 12 0
5 per cent Bombay Muni.	114 0 0
1959	114 0 0
6 per cent Bom. Municipality	
1954	113 8 0
6 per cent K. P. I. 1950	113 0 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Feb. 25

Tata Ordinary 333; Tata Deferred 1685; Indian Iron 32-2; Steel Corporation of Bengal 22-14; Bombay Dyeing 1107-8; Central India 248; Gokak 278; Kohinoor 316; Simplex 198; Swadeshi 278; Tata Power 1540; Associated Cement 154; Belapur 236; Bombay Burma (Old) 362-8; Scindia 13-7; Central Bank 84-8; New India 58; Tata 2nd Pref. 137.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, Feb. 24

Export by Rail from 1st September to 23rd February, 1950	205541
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1949 to 23rd February, 1950	508984
Same period last year	643361
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 23rd February, 1950	230713
Same time last year	615006

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Feb. 25

120 Ready Japan	6 2 0
150 Ready Japan	5 3 0
120 Ready Italy	6 10 0
150 Ready Italy	4 14 6
150 D. Box February	971 0 0
150 D. Box March	978 0 0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 24.

KARNAK

March	7620+200
May	76.55+160
July	76.70+220
November	74.65+205

ASHMOUNI

April	70.30+145
June	70.70+145
October	61.60+100
December	61.20+100

OUR AMERICAN LETTER

BY AIRMAIL

What Made Truman Go Ahead With 'H-Bomb'?

PRESIDENT TRUMAN and Secretary of State Acheson and some of the top foreign policy advisers believe Russia is about to embark on aggressive action. Their opinion was learned through diplomatic sources at the United Nations.

Word passed on here confidentially by the State Department is that Kremlin appears willing to take the calculated risk of war to gain its ends, these sources say. The President and Acheson both are depicted as gravely concerned over possible developments in Finland, Berlin and Yugoslavia as the principal target of whatever action Russia may be preparing. In view of the rapidly worsening situation on Russia's European borders, diplomats here would not be surprised if Yugoslavia suddenly and dramatically drew world attention to its peril by appealing to the Security Council. It is believed possible that a change in instructions to Yugoslavia's United Nations delegation could pave the way for such a plea, or some intermediate step placing the U. N. on notice. Marshall Tito for some months has been ready for an aggressive Russian act. According to information reaching here, Russian troop movements have been noticed anew on Yugoslavia's borders.

The apprehension in Washington could explain why both Mr. Truman and the Secretary of State resolutely are standing against any further appeal at this time to the Soviet to resume negotiations on world atomic control.

It also could explain why the President gave the order to go ahead with construction of the first hydrogen bomb.

Who Is An Aggressor?

A new problem has been put up to President Truman on his fateful decision to create the H-bomb. It is a problem of semantics, the science of the meaning of words. What constitutes aggression in this age of atomic and hydrogen weapons? Senator Brien McMahon, Chairman of the Joint Atomic Committee, has told the President and Secretary Acheson that prevailing definitions of aggression are obsolete. He wants them to promulgate a new definition that will

PRIZE BORE AT UNITED NATIONS MEETINGS

By P. G. Krishnayya

realistically fit the fearful threat facing the democratic world.

McMahon urged that the new definition be issued simultaneously with the President's H-bomb decision. Specifically, McMahon proposed: (1) A declaration that the U. S. considered the refusal of any power to submit its atomic facilities to international inspection and control as an act of aggression. (2) That the United Nations be asked to impose sanctions against such an aggressor. These reprisals

would include withdrawal of diplomatic representatives, cancellation of commercial treaties and denial of port and airfield facilities.

During the weeks the President wrestled with the H-Bomb decision, McMahon's proposal was also debated pro and con. It was finally decided not to couple the two together for fear of appearing warlike. But McMahon's problem in semantics continues to hang over the White House, State Department and Pentagon like the sword

of Damocles. The Military chiefs are heartily in accord with McMahon on the need for a new definition of what constitutes aggression. McMahon's views are strongly shared by Bernard Baruch.

Southern Drama

At this distance we can offer little tangible comfort to Federal Judge J. Waties Waring and his wife. They live in Charleston, South Carolina, and they have been subjected to attack and harassment ever since the judge opened South Carolina's Democratic primaries to Negroes. That ruling has not been forgotten by the local Klansmen. The outcries multiplied when Mrs. Waring publicly questioned the doctrine "supremacy of the white race." Now impeachment petitions are being circulated against Waring climaxing a long series of lesser intimidations. Although we cannot swing any South Carolina precincts, we would like the valiant judge and his equally courageous wife to know that their voices have reached way beyond Charleston and millions of men and women are proud to them.

Lewis Riding For Fall

On Sunday, 12th of February, which was Lincoln's birthday, John Lewis was 70 years old.

For a good part of that time Lewis has exercised a power as nearly autocratic as any in this country. But it is sometimes forgotten that even this autocrat with a flair for melodrama has had his ups and downs. At the bottom of the depression his union was shattered by rebellion. With thousands of miners out of work the Union treasury was nearly flat. Lewis hitched a ride on the New Deal in its NRA phase. With the aid of the Roosevelt Administration he welded the United Mine-workers into a personal hierarchy. In a deal with the coal-owners he got the closed shop and the check off of Union dues and his position appeared to be untouchable.

In my opinion he is riding for a fall in this late phase of his fantastic career. The basic reasons lie in the economic situation.

(Continued on Page 30)



MRS. VICTORIA VELASCO, 41-year-old wife, seen at her home in Madrid, Spain, with her husband and her neighbour nurse. Mrs. Velasco has been sleeping since January 6, and has been moved to the Provincial Hospital where she is to be operated on by eminent DR. JINENEZ DIAZ.

CAN HYDROGEN BOMB MATERIALISE?

A SCIENTIST DOUBTS ITS FEASIBILITY

BY DR. E. H. S. BURHOP

Secretary, Atomic Scientists' Sub-Committee of the British Association of Scientific Workers.

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

THE principle on which the Hydrogen Bomb is planned to operate is roughly this. Fast-moving particles (or nuclei) of hydrogen produce atomic energy, when they collide with certain other kinds of atoms. Processes such as these have been studied extensively in the laboratory. To produce atomic energy at all efficiently the hydrogen nuclei must have speeds of at least 500 miles a second. In hydrogen gas at ordinary temperatures the molecules (or particles) of hydrogen are in ceaseless motion, but their average speeds are only about a quarter of a mile per second.

If the gas is heated, the molecules will move faster, but to get them moving with an average speed of 500 miles a second the gas would have to be heated up to a temperature of about 100 million degrees. If the hydrogen could be maintained at this temperature for a short time—about one-thousandth of a second or so—the fast moving particles would collide with each other, and large amounts of atomic energy would be produced, the hydrogen being simultaneously changed into helium gas.

The Change

It would be very difficult to produce a reaction like this with ordinary hydrogen. But there are two other kinds of hydrogen, called Deuterium and Tritium respectively, which could be used more effectively. The most likely charge a Hydrogen bomb would consist of a mixture of Deuterium and Tritium. These materials would probably be used in the form of a chemical compound with lithium. Temperatures in the vicinity of 100 million degrees are produced for a very short time during the explosion of an atomic bomb. If then the Tritium-Deuterium mixture

could be associated intimately with the Plutonium of an atomic bomb, the amount of energy produced by the bomb would be increased by the collisions between the 'Deuterons' and 'Tritons' when the temperature was high.

It seems quite feasible to imagine an increase of the available energy by a factor of two or three, or perhaps a little more by this process. It is difficult to believe a much greater increase could be produced. The reason is the extremely rapid rate at which the bomb will cool by radiation at these high temperatures. A simple calculation shows that in such a bomb the high temperature would only persist for a fraction of a millionth of a second. The amount of energy produced during this time by collision between the Deuterons and Tritons can be estimated from recent measurements published by Dr. Bretscher of Harwell and Dr. French of Cambridge. It turns out that only a small fraction of the Tritons and Deuterons would be changed into helium during the time the bomb was hot.

The talk about possibilities of the hydrogen bomb being a hun-

dred times greater than the existing atomic bomb has envisaged a self-maintained reaction in which hydrogen is converted into helium. Using again the figures given by Bretscher and French for the reactions between Deuterons and Tritons, one can make a very rough estimate of the minimum size needed for a bomb of the Deuterium-Tritium type that will maintain itself at the high temperature. The minimum diameter of such a bomb turns out to be many hundreds of yards. And it is difficult to see how such a mass of material could be heated up in the first instance unless a large number of ordinary atomic bombs were exploded simultaneously.

OF COURSE, ONE CANNOT ASSESS THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SUCH A LARGE BOMB, IF IT WERE MADE TO WORK IT WOULD INDEED BE A SUPER-BOMB. THERE WOULD BE A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF RISK THAT SUCH AN EXPLOSION WOULD GET OUT OF HAND AND INITIATE A REACTION IN THE EARTH'S CRUST WHICH MIGHT MEAN THE END OF OUR WORLD. TO SUM IT UP, THEN, IT SEEMS QUITE POS-

SIBLE TO INCREASE THE POWER OF THE ORDINARY ATOMIC BOMB A FEW TIMES BY THE ADDITION OF A MIXTURE OF DEUTERIUM AND TRITIUM. BUT THE SO-CALLED "SUPER BOMB" IN WHICH A SELF-MAINTAINED REACTION BETWEEN DEUTERIUM AND TRITIUM COULD BE PRODUCED, SEEMS TO BE A LONG WAY OFF, AND IT IS VERY DOUBTFUL WHETHER IT WILL EVER BE REALISED.

It should be pointed out that the conclusions reached in this article are based on published information about nuclear reaction between Deuterium and Tritium. It may be that other processes involving Tritium, the details of which have not been published, are important, but there is little evidence that this is the case.

Rjo Kid

The stirring-up of rumours of "Red plots" in Latin America boomeranged recently, in the Argentine much to the annoyance of British business-man Frank B. Kirton, who now languishes in jail. A few weeks ago, Mr. Kirton became the father of a boy over 7 1/2 pounds in weight. A friend sent him a cable: "Congratulations on arrival of three and a half kilos of dynamite". Mr. Kirton was dragged from his bed and is held incommunicado in Buenos Aires Federal prison. No definite charge has been made against him, but it is understood that he is accused of offence against the security of the state. The police refused to discuss the case with the British Consul, and the Argentine Foreign Ministry has not given any satisfaction to inquiries by the British Embassy. The United States authorities have not been able to make any contact with three Americans, George Arthur and Elmer Oppen, who are in gaol with an undisclosed number of Argentines rounded up during the political flurry.

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

CONFUSION IN PLANNING

THE Congress Executive, meeting here during the week, has set up a five-man planning Sub-Committee to report, within a month, a short term plan for the economic betterment of India.

The Sub-Committee consists of the United Provinces Chief Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant as its Chairman, Mr. Shankarrao Deo as its Convener, and the Labour Minister Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, the Bombay Labour Minister Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and Professor N. G. Ranga as its members.

What may be called its long-term plan had already been before the country since 1947. When another Committee, consisting of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as its Chairman, Mr. Shankarrao Deo as convener and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Mr. J. C. Kumarappa and Mr. Achyut Patwardhan drew up economic programme of the Congress. The Committee, 'inter alia' recommended that the transfer from private to public ownership of the existing industrial undertakings should commence after a period of five years. The establishment of a Planning Commission was also recommended by this Committee.

Meanwhile, the Sarvodaya Planning Committee, of which Messrs. Gulzarilal Nanda and Shankarrao Deo are members, has issued its own plan, based on the Gandhian ideology. This Committee holds that "All property being socially produced must be subject to the control of the Society. Proprietorship in land will rest in the tiller of the soil and centralised industries would be owned by the Community." The aim of the Government, says the Committee would be to govern the least and be wedded to a policy of progressive realisation of non-violence in the administration of the State. The Committee would enforce ceilings on all income groups, "none being allowed to hold any property which will yield an income greater than the maximum laid down." The Committee has listed defence industries, generation of power, mining, metallurgy, forestry, heavy engineering, machinery, machine-tools and chemicals as centralised industries.

Nationalisation

Apropos the foreign concerns, the Committee says:—
"As the indigenous centralised industries producing consumer goods would go out of existence under the

scheme of taxation and subsidy and restricted production and the centralised industries in the sector of key and basic industries would pass under social ownership, foreign concerns would either go out of existence or pass under public ownership."

The Committee would socialise banking and insurance. The Committee would give no power of taxation to the Centre which in the last resort, may be granted a subvention by the Provinces. Taxes will be paid in kind and labour, land revenue being paid in kind. Bulk of the payment of salaries will also be in kind. All power to the 'village panchayats' is the slogan of the Committee. The picture portrayed by the Committee would lead to a dictatorship of the village.

As against this, the American planner, Dr. Trone, according to lobby reports has suggested a development plan on the Russian model.

The first pertinent question is whether the Government is interested in the stability of the country, and more particularly of its economic conditions.

Confusion

The Economic Plan of the Congress, it will be recalled, had created a great deal of confusion in India. The Prime Minister, who was a signatory to the Plan, had to make several statements, in order to re-assure confidence in the investing market. The Prime Minister, it will be recalled, had to say that the Congress Plan was in the nature of a recommendation to the Government, which was the final judge and the sole authority to determine the time and manner and method of implementing those recommendations. Even these assurances did not fully restore the public confidence. The common man is baffled. On one side, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, for example, is a party to the Constitution, which confers great deal of power and authority on the Centre. On the other hand, he is also a party to the plan which will reduce Centre to a mere symbol. As a member of Parliament, he endorsed Prime Minister's statement, welcoming foreign capital. As a signatory to the Sarvodaya Plan, he wants to liquidate foreign assets.

The views of Messrs. Deo, Ranga, Jagjiwan Ram and Nanda in regard to the economic betterment of India are sufficiently known through the Congress Economic Plan and Sarvodaya Plan.

Unless these views were expressed with some mental reservation, the proposed Committee's plan should not basically differ from the other two plans.

The Congress Executive has five Central Ministers as its members and as such, they are a party to Congress resolutions and plans. Surely the Government of India has a big enough machinery to evolve a plan for the betterment of Indian masses. Such a plan would be co-related to the financial conditions of the Government. This is very pertinent in view of the Prime Minister's statement that the planning so far had completely disregarded material resources and finances of India. Two interpretations are advanced. Either the Congress Executive, through the proposed Committee is preparing its election manifesto or the Planning Commission is being forced upon the unwilling Government of India. The reasonableness and sobriety of Pandit Pant may prove a saving clause. The proposed Committee may create further confusion, if

he fails to resist the Socialistic views of his colleagues on the Committee.

Ministerial Lapses

The Congress Working Committee's resolution on Madras Ministerial "lapses" generally follows the line of least resistance. The President Dr. Rajendra Prasad had laid down a golden rule, namely that not only justice must be done, but justice must appear to be done. So also with men in positions, who must not only be honest, but must appear to be honest. 'The New Times' of Delhi recently published a summary of Sardar Patel's Report on Bihar Molasses controversy from which the following is lifted:

"One cannot avoid the impression that the practice of issuing letters of recommendations was adopted deliberately to oblige friends and acquaintances. For a head of Department to indulge in such a practice is not only objectionable but reprehensible."

Unless Congress itself is purified, it will be difficult to purify the Ministries, which draw their life and inspiration from the Congress. Some put the blame on Ministries, which they hold have downgraded the Congress.

In these initial days of India's freedom, the Congress rulers of India are setting up standards for generations still unborn. They should set up such high standards that the coming generations shall have to strive hard to maintain them. The Lynsky Tribunal enhanced the prestige of the Labour Government in Britain. In the last analysis Mr. Belcher had accepted a couple of whisky bottles as a gift. For his indiscretion, Mr. Belcher has lost his public career. He has been uprooted, branches and all, and has been drowned in oblivion.

If the Congress had entrusted the cases of these various Ministries, say to the Tax Investigation Commission, it would have put the fear of God in the Central and Provincial Ministers.

As it is, the "reach me down" policy would continue the downward trend in the conduct of India's public men.

A Barometer

If stationery could indicate inflation in the Government of India, here are some figures. Demands on stationery increased from Rs. 83,42,573 in 1940-41 to Rs. 529,98,264 in 1945-46. They declined to Rs. 196,22,862 in 1946-47. The figures for the subsequent years have not and could not go down to pre-war level. Considerable difficulty was experienced in meeting demands for stationery. Till recently, imports were reduced to the minimum raw materials were scarce and movement difficult. 33,987 typewriters and considerable quantity of stationery were imported under Lend and Lease during the war. The Controller of Stationery and Printing adds:—

"Due to procurement difficulties every effort was made in all spheres to increase production. This naturally meant a lowering of the pre-war standards of quality. Practically all articles of stationery deteriorated in quality, paper, pencils, ink, erasers etc. One of the undesirable consequences is that the Stationery Office is still finding it difficult to revert to pre-war standards. Manufacturers, who have been accustomed to large-scale production of inferior goods are naturally reluctant to reduce production in the interests of quality."

The Controller has not fully diagnosed the malady. The truth is that manufacturers, who have got used to high degree of profits are naturally reluctant to reduce them. Exchange difficulties and the "Swadeshi" slogans have helped them to the utmost. Imports are drastically cut down or banned because of exchange difficulties. The proceedings of Import Advisory Council should show that manufacturers, masquerading as importers are violently opposed to lose the cushion provided for them by import control. One unescapable fact remains that Indian manufacturers have hardly taken advantage of import restriction to improve the quality of their products. Two instances should illustrate the point.

People prefer to pay higher prices for imported crockery and biscuits. The home produce is forced down their throats by import ban. The Govern-

WITH A BRITISH

ACCENT

A group of children who were taken to the Philadelphia zoo recently were keenly disappointed to find no monkeys visible at either the monkey house or on monkey island. "Where ARE all the monkeys?" the young lady chaperoning the party asked an attendant.

"This is their mating season," he replied. "They are all back in the cages."

"Oh," said the lady, then after a moment's thought, "The children are terribly disappointed. Do you think if they threw peanuts into the cages the monkeys would come out?"

"I don't know, lady," the attendant replied laconically. "Would you?"

ment policy of "protection" has been extremely defective and prejudicial to the consumer.

The war-created ban on imports has destroyed opportunities of selection, which is the 'line qua non' to improvement of quality and reduction of prices. Not content with this measure of protection, the Government gives further protection by levying protective duties. The machinery to regulate prices and improve quality during the pendency of protection, however, is lacking. This could be one reason why India's industries are not making any headway.

Supplies of stationery to Government offices are limited by a monetary allotment. The "per capita" allotments range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 in different years.

Countess Mountbatten

Countess Mountbatten of Burma, wife of the last British Governor-General of India, is arriving in Delhi on Saturday for a six-day stay in the capital. She leaves Cairo the previous day by a scheduled BOAC service, which, after calling at Bahrain and Karachi, gets in here at 5 a.m.

Countess Mountbatten will leave Delhi on March 2 for Bombay, when she will go to Colombo on her way to Singapore and Hong Kong. She will return to Delhi via Calcutta about the 22nd March and spend another four days here before proceeding to Malta to re-join her husband.

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MAN-MADE MATTER OUT OF ENERGY

SELF-OPENING PARACHUTE

AN automatically opening parachute has been developed by the United States Air Forces. The Flier has no rip cord to pull to open the chute. He will be safe theoretically—even if he loses consciousness in leaving the plane or becomes too confused to act.

This has been reported to the Association of Military Surgeons by Comdr. H. A. Smadel of the Navy. At present, however, the chute represents more an ideal than a practical device. It has worked well experimentally with custom-made parachutes, every detail of which had been supervised. With large-scale production, such as would be necessary for equipping paratroops, there has been a high degree of failure.

The automatic opening, it was reported, is brought about by certain "barometric devices." These have not yet been brought to a sufficiently high degree of reliability.

A parachute can be made to open at a specified time by attachments within the plane, such as were used extensively during the war. But Dr. Smadel said, for a variety of reasons the free fall is considered best—if it can be certain that the parachutist will be in a condition to pull his rip cord at the right time.

Considerable experimental progress has been made, he reported, in reducing the shock when the parachute opens. In present designs, this is taken up largely by the thighs—which can stand more than the rest of the body. The "blow," however, is distributed over a small surface. Impact forces have been found to be better tolerated when applied over a larger area. New designs call for part of the shock to be taken by the shoulders.

Another new parachute design, he said, insured a gentler opening and a 15 per cent slower descent.

New Disease



A NEW disease, Maculatum Fever, has been established by Public Health Service bacteriologists.

It is closely akin to Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. Thus far it has been possible to inoculate only guinea pigs and rabbits with it, but it is quite probable that it exists among humans and is mistaken for something else.

It is spread by a cattle tick. Spotted fever is spread by the dog tick, which also is a pest of wild animals.

Like spotted fever and typhus germs the organism responsible for Maculatum Fever is one of the Rickettsia—organisms which seem to fill a gap between bacteria and the most minute of living things, the filterable viruses.

The new fever, first suspected about ten years ago, apparently is considerably milder than Spotted Fever. Strains of the latter, however, differ greatly in their virulence, and it may be that relatively weak samples of the Maculatum tick have been encountered. Assuming that manifestations in humans are not very serious, it easily can be assumed that they would pass in country districts—where the disease would be most probable—without diagnosis.

There is no certain evidence that there ever has been a human case Public Health bacteriologists say. Also they explain, the fact that the disease seems to be mild in animals does not guarantee that it might be very serious to men and women.

The Rickettsium responsible doubtless is very closely related to that spread by the dog tick and, in experimental animals, it has been found that an attack of the new fever definitely protects against future infection with either spotted fever or Murine Typhus, the form usually encountered in this country.

This may open the way to a new form of protection, if it ever can be established that humans are susceptible to the disease and that it runs a mild course among them.

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

(Exclusive To "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

ARTIFICIAL production of mesons—mysterious elementary particles which are "glue" of creation—has increased more than 1,000 fold during the past year.

This accomplishment, by contractors under the Office of Naval Research, constitutes by far the greatest transformation of energy into matter yet known. It is, in a way, the reverse process of the fission of the atomic bomb, in which minute specks of matter are transformed into energy.

Almost literally, something is created with nothing.

The meson is something which comes out of the nucleus of an atom. Whether it existed as a tangible object within the nucleus, however, is quite debatable. Its existence was predicted just before the war by Japanese physicist Hidaki Yukawa, now at Columbia and last year's Nobel Prize-winner in physics. A little later it actually was de-

monstrated in Cosmic Rays by a California Institute of Technology physicist.

On The Frontier

The significance of man-made Mesons still is difficult to assess. They are on the frontier of the physics of tomorrow. They are actual material particles which, according to the most generally accepted present theory, do not exist as material particles within the atomic nucleus, but become such for infinitesimal fractions of seconds due to their momentum, when this nucleus is cracked.

PLAN FOR ATOMIC BATTERY

Matter has been made out of energy before, but on an extremely small scale.

Two Kinds

There are two accepted kinds of Mesons. First is the PI Meson which weighs 280 times more than an electron and is what is believed actually to come out of an atomic nucleus bombarded with tremendous energies. This is what arrives in Cosmic Rays at the top of the atmosphere.

It exists only 1/50th of 1/1,000,000th of a second. Then it changes into a MU Meson with a mass about 210 times that of an electron, and has a lifetime of 2/1,000,000ths of a second. Then this splits into two hypothetical particles known as Neutrinos, assumed to exist but never observed, which in a few millionths of a second are converted into energy.

There may be three other kinds of Mesons, one with a lifespan of less than 1/1,000,000,000th of a second. They have been postulated but never observed. Office of Naval Research physicists are skeptical of them.

Up to a year ago these mesons were known only in Cosmic Rays. Then a few were observed making tracks on photographic plates after the bombardment of carbon atoms with protons

is to obtain from meson behavior a better understanding of the structure of the atomic nucleus itself.

But perhaps of even greater significance is the vanishing of the meson into intangible energy again. This takes place in two stages—the change of the PI Meson into the lighter MU Meson and the complete disappearance of the MU Meson into energy again.

This is the greatest transmutation of matter into energy—the reverse of the first process—yet known on earth. It is exceeded only in the carbon cycle responsible for the everlasting fire of the sun. The implications, however vague at present, make this production of Mesons one of the most significant developments in physics since the war. Investigations are being pushed with vigor.

At first the elusively short-lived particles were produced only in the University of California cyclotron. Now they are being created, under Office of Naval Research contracts, at two other laboratories and by other and cheaper means. They also are being extracted from a variety of materials other than the pure graphite which was used in the first experiments. Notable developments are rumored which have not yet been reported.

Whatever the distant future may hold, Office of Naval Research physicists say, the present major objective

MOUNTAINS HAVE DEEP ROOTS

MOUNTAINS, like gigantic trees, have roots extending deep in the substratum of the earth.

This is one of the implications of the most delicate earth-wave measurements ever conducted in which dynamite explosions in north-eastern Tennessee were detected clearly more than 900 miles away—in New Mexico, in Wisconsin and in Northern Maine. These tremors were timed to within a 200th of a second, according to the report of geophysicists of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The experiments indicate for the first time that the crust of the earth down to a depth of about 30 miles—the depth of the so-called Mohorovicic Discontinuity, which has been long recognised by seismologists—is divided into two or three layers through which tremors set up by the explosions move at slightly different speeds.

Near the surface, the velocity of the earth waves is about 6.1 kilometers a second. Below the Mohorovicic Layer, it is 8.1 kilometers a second. In addition, the Carnegie tests indicate a layer where the velocity is 7.1 kilometers a second.

Waves from the Tennessee explosions—in one of which 1,500,000 pounds of explosive were used—had to pass through the top of the discontinuity layer under the Appalachians. If the bottoms of the mountains stood flat on the surface of the subcrustal layer, the speed in all directions would be uniform.

Difference in arrival time indicated, however, that the mountains had roots reaching into the subcrustal layer and that the waves moved along an up-and-down path instead of in a straight line.

These indications have not been entirely accepted by the geophysicists, who are proposing further explorations of the upper-crust layers near the point of the Tennessee explosions.

Atomic Battery

AN amount of uranium equal in mass to an ordinary automobile storage battery would deliver 30,000,000,000 times more power.

This is one of the figures arrived at by Atomic Energy Commission mathematicians with the projected speeding of efforts to find an effective way of controlling and utilizing this energy.

The day of atomic power still is remote, Commission scientists say, but with the projected opening of a 400,000-acre test station in the Rocky mountains near Arco, Idaho, progress is expected to be speeded from the rather crude "reactors" in existence today.

The cost of an experimental atomic-power machine is enormous—essentially dol. 50,000,000, it was recently estimated by chairman David E. Lilienthal, of the Atomic Power Commission—and it probably will be necessary to build many of these before results of use to industry will be achieved.

The calculations to date have shown it will be possible, when numerous details are overcome, to produce an incredibly compact storage battery which could be used for the power plant of a ship—but hardly, as yet, for an airplane or automobile.

At the new Idaho station, the Commission announces, the national laboratories and the private concerns under contract to the Commission will carry out final development and proving work, under actual operating conditions, of all new types of reactors. There, also, engineers and technical personnel will be trained.

Referring to a young actress his studio had just signed up, Samuel Goldwyn remarked to one of his directors: "I'll make her a star overnight—even if it takes me a year to do it."—M. LECHENICH

A state board of film censors, after viewing a certain picture, issued this order to the distributor: "Eliminate scene showing man kicking woman". In a footnote, it was added: "This elimination is required for Sunday showings only."—ANTHONY L. JOHNS.

'PROBLEM CHILD ON HIS HANDS'



Mungerford in The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

BALKAN-JI-BARI-AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

ALL are not born writers, though the art of writing can be largely cultivated. Some are gifted to express themselves lucidly and forcibly on paper like great novelists and literary writers, others can speak fluently and eloquently, and they are generally the orators who can sway men.

Fortunately, not all are called upon to take up the vocation of writing, but then can you do without letter-writing? In life, we are off and on called upon to write letters, whether social letters or business letters. For this purpose, we have to learn how to write well.

A Good Letter

The first thing to remember when writing a letter, is that nowadays people are much too busy to wade through a muddle of meaningless words and hackneyed phrases. Long winding letters are always boring to read, and in our age of post-haste hurry, no one has the leisure to scan through pages and pages, no matter how personal and intimate the letter be.

The essential thing in letter-writing is that the writer should talk to his reader just as though he were with him in person. He should use the same familiar homely words he does in everyday conversation. He should say them in the same friendly courteous way.

The points to be borne in mind are—

1. Get a mental picture of the person to whom you are writing.
2. Study the situation which calls for this particular letter.
3. Then look at the problem from the reader's point of view.

Begin to talk to your reader with the first sentence—even the first word. Your beginning will either win his attention at once—or lose it just as quickly. So make the first impression the right one. With your letter off

to a flying start, get quickly into your conversation. Always talk to or with your reader, never at him.

Never hesitate to be genuinely enthusiastic if you have to be so. A bit of underlining, an exclamation mark here and there, a casual "Oh, I almost forgot to say", "Well, this is my opinion, at least" can do wonders.

One word of warning. Don't sprinkle your letter with 'T's'. Instead bring in more 'you's' which will show that you have interest in the correspondent's work, his troubles, his desires. Don't mistake in posting an angry letter. Remember that everyone has short-comings and that no one is perfect. Everybody is human and is liable to be hurt. Politeness, understanding, shown on paper, are marks of culture, so essential in these troubled days.

If you are writing home whilst on a holiday, try to write with a descriptive eye and entertainingly. Your letters should never be too long, even though you may be writing to an intimate friend or to your mother. Always write as though you were talking.

GOLDEN RULE

Do not wait for extraordinary circumstances to do good actions, try to use ordinary situations.

LONG WAIT

The young author eagerly read the report of his first play.

"This play will be popular, when Shakespeare is forgotten..." he read excitedly and stopped, too thrilled to read any more.

Presently he picked up the paper again and read on: "...and not until then," continued the report.

WASTED ENERGY

Teacher: "Can you give me an example of wasted energy, Johnny?"

Johnny: "Yes, sir, telling a hair-raising story to a bald-headed man."

LETTER ENIGMA

My first is in sun, not in moon;
My second is in hare, but not in coon;

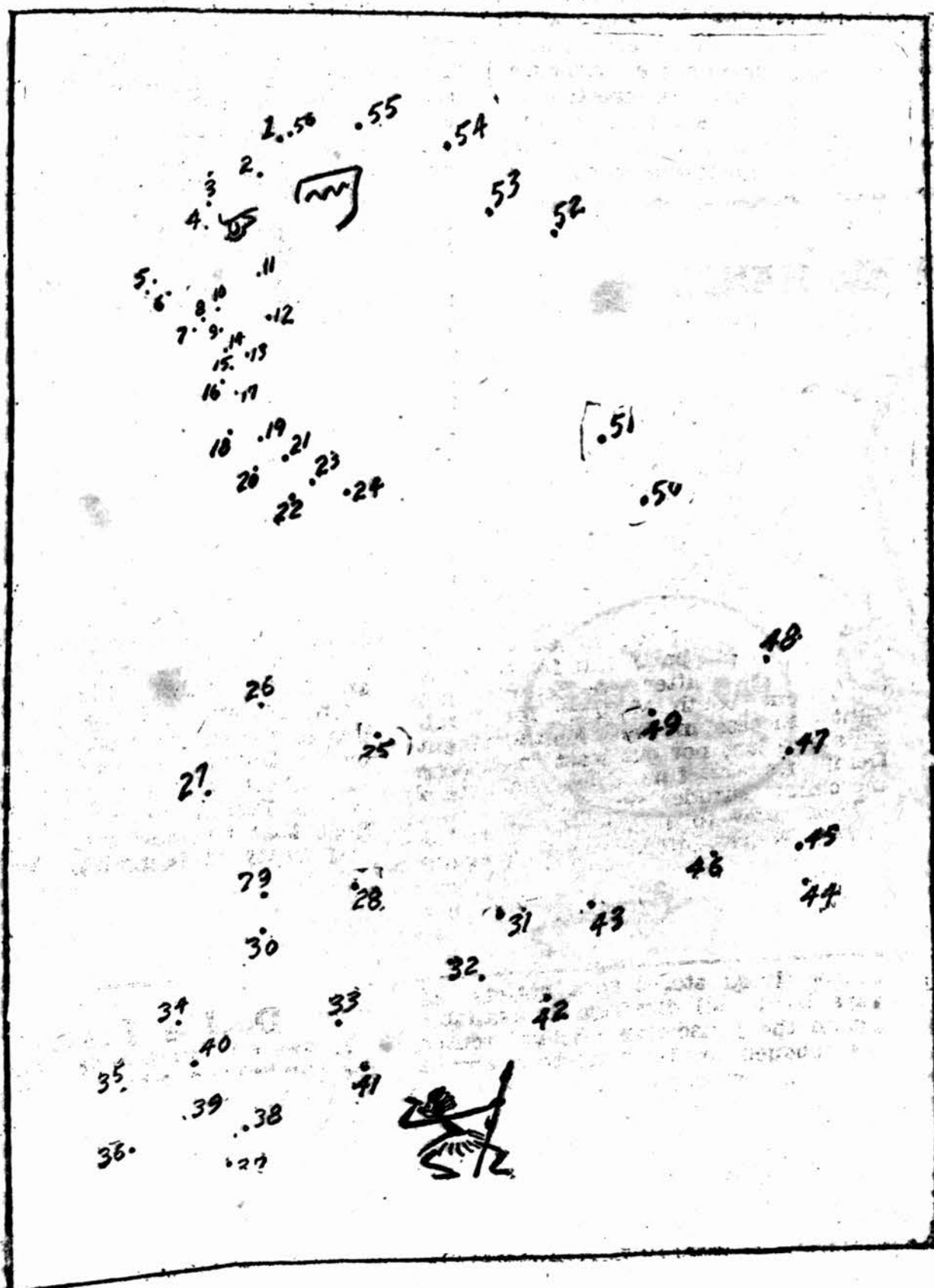
My third is in iron, but not in ore;
My fourth is in lock, but not in door;

CAN YOU PAINT THIS?



Colour this picture with your paints or crayons as beautifully as You can, and send it within ten days, to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, who will be glad to publish your name.

GOOD FUN



Connect these dots from one to last number, and see for yourself what you will have drawn.

My sixth is in overcoat, but not in fruit;
My sixth is in overcoat, but not in suit;
My whole spells one
Who lives much at sea;
He works for you
And he works for me.

Answer: Sailor

Aborigine Torch-bearers?

It has been suggested that Australian aborigines might carry the Olympic Torch across Australia from Darwin to Melbourne in 1956. The proposal is before the Games Organising Committee in Melbourne.

If the aborigines are chosen to carry the torch there will be a choice of two routes, both more than 2000 miles. One would be from Darwin to Adelaide by way of Alice Springs, and then on to Melbourne. The second route would be from Darwin through to Tennants Creek Mount Isa, Brisbane, Sydney, and then to Melbourne.

Both routes are well defined although in the Queensland area the roads are little more than cattle tracks in some places.

Aborigines have been known to perform great feats of running. One man in the Northern Territory ran more than 100 miles in a day with only a drink of water to sustain him. The aborigines can continue in temperatures in which no white man would last.

Shopping Expedition

Thirteen-year-old Victor Austin and his eight-year-old brother Charles saved up their pocket money week after week for nearly three months. When they had sufficient they both went out and spent it—on a donkey!

The donkey, Edwin is eleven years old, and the boys soon learned to ride him. They are all very good friends now. Younger brother Charles takes rides in the grounds of his home at Lanes End, Darenth, near Dartford

in Kent, but Victor takes his mount to the local shops and considers it the easiest way to carry his mother's shopping.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Today the annual general meeting of the All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari will be held, under the presidency of Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister, in the Committee Room, First Floor, Civil Secretariat, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.). Friends from all parts of India have arrived to participate in the proceedings and deliberations.

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari workers had a whole-day outing at the Nari Seva Sadan, Kurla Camp. The children of that Centre gave a very interesting programme of entertainments, and the Workers left no stones unturned to serve the visitors. Shrimati Sulochana Mody presided, and others who addressed the gathering on the occasion were Mrs. Mithan Lam, Brother Shewak Bhojraj and Shri C. K. Kamdar. The outing ending successfully, after discussions and deliberations, with songs, dances and a walk on the surrounding hills.

Who have not yet joined the Balkan-Ji-Bari? All are most welcome to get themselves enrolled in it. Please send for its particulars and forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21,—who will be glad to hear from you always!

And why not send him also your small contributions, which if found suitable, will be gladly published in this "Corner".

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving
Dada

"GULISTAN", KHAR,
BOMBAY 21

Conspired To Overthrow King's Rule



(Continued from Page 6)

gans, led the whole Bolshevik gang into the Doon Jail with "Long Live Revolution"—"Up with Revolution"—"Down with Imperialism". And the frightened jail authorities received us with pacificatory smiles. It was here that we had our first elephant-baths, so refreshing and so cleansing! Then Col. Clyde, a good gentleman, gave us roast potato—the first after four months of saltless dal served in Katori—eating-pot—and tasteless "Bhoojia" of Meerut memory.

Settled Down

We were now gathered at one place, and life began to have a smooth course. Col. Clyde regulated our food, improved its quality, gave us decent domestic utensils, discarding the "Tasia," water bowl for all and sundry purposes. Hitherto the rule was "Katori—tin plate for all liquid elements to drink or to wash—the Phat-ta—a rush mat full of as many lice as thorns—and 'Kambal' (blanket), too warm for Meerut heat and too sparse for Meerut cold.

In the first transports of our comparative freedom, Adhikari, the most intellectual of our whole Bolshevik troupe, started a hand-written weekly, called the 'Bolshevik News', ably supported by Spratt, to be publicly read for the benefit of all of us, and openly criticized in the fashion of the Kremlin streets, terminating in riotous lynching of Adhikari for his crime of open-to-criticism editorial squibs. Ayodhya Prasad of Jhansi celebrated the Dehra Dun 'freedom' with evening shouts of "Bolshevik" supplemented by our Front-de-boeuf Bradley, as they did during the general strike of 1926 in Great Britain.

Brought Back Hand-Cuffed

While at Doon Mahavir Tyagi—quite a blossoming lad, and other devout Hindu martyrs feasted us with Hardwar sweets, none of them having diagnosed our revolutionary theories, but all taking compassion over our lot, especially, the married ones who had left their flocks at the devastated homes in far off places. The Congress "yeast" had infatuated patriotic passions so wildly that even our anti-nationalism was over-looked, and the Congress Committees conscientiously attended to all our requirements.

How can I forget Pyarelal, Bar-at-Law, the departed leader of U.P., Katju who defended us in the court at Allahabad (now Governor of West Bengal), Jyoti Prasad, D.P. Singh, and a host of other friends—all of whom may God bless for their exceeding kindness towards us all.

After four months of stay at Dehra Dun, we were brought back to sultry-souled Meerut Jail, hand-cuffed, Thengdi being my partner. Our whole regiment marched from the Doon Jail to Doon station, singing the Internationale, and similar other songs—Nimbkar being the worst songster thought loudest in utterance.

Now we had one whole barrack to ourselves—the Viceroy having permitted more amenities to us. We had about 5-1-2 annas per head, per diem, so that we could have decent cooked food—if we could cook it ourselves.

We, therefore, started weekly Cabinets, each Cabinet having four to five members, to take charge of food, clothing, barracks' cleanliness etc. I was Bazar Master in Nimbkar's Cabinet, and as I did not know how to cook, served my people with bread, cleaned and pared onions and potatoes for Radha Raman Mitra—the most mad-gened book-worm of the whole lot of us, or Gopen Chakravarti, who sang the 'Bande Mataram' in the halls of our barrack at mid-night to the thrilling inspiration of a singer like me, accompanied by Dharani Goswami, the stern Bengal Communist but of a very humorous and jovial temperament.

Garden House

The District Jail was two and a half miles away from Meerut town, and Horton and his CID staff wanted us to be tried again two and a half miles further away, and so the well-known Garden House was selected for the purpose, guarded by ever-changing military guard, so that during our pe-

riod of trial, I computed no less than 50 to 60 different officers from U. P. with 50 to 60 red-turbaned troops passed from before our ken—all good, friendly and accommodating.

We were feasted with tea and refreshments every afternoon during the court interest and Milner-Whyte was more obedient to our requirements—physical and mental than we to his authority. If we wanted a holiday because of heat we were granted. If one of us fell ill and we demanded closure of proceedings, we had our way. If we shouted slogans or some of the "conspirators" sang vociferously in court, it was not disallowed, although Milner-Whyte would appeal to us to be quiet.

I think the place was misnamed "Garden House" even though the bungalow had a garden or rather a lawn attached to it. It was "Gordon House", Gordon being the famous English colonel of the days of the Indian Mutiny. Gordon House had nothing note-worthy about it, except a few Jamboos and Pear trees, from the former of which, we had large stocks of luscious Jamboos every summer we were there—an overload of Jamboos. The proceedings of the Gordon House were often so tiring that several of us lounged on the lawns for hours on end. Our guards could not often resist the juicy allurements of the Jamboos and they climbed up the trees both to serve themselves and us.

Life Within

'Prima facie', Milner-Whyte decided in his eye-opening judgment, that with the exception of Professor Dhanvir, the U.P. Kisan leader, all should be committed to the sessions, and we thought it provident to ordain our life within with a long-range view. All the thirty-two huddled together (one had escaped in Madras before he could be arrested) gradually began to live in ideological groups—quite naturally. The Kremlin Communists formed the bulk. Then, there were the lukewarm Anabaptists passing current as non-violent Gandhi-ites. There were also others who hotly repudiated any tinge of association with the corrupt, anti-social dealers of working classes. Then there were still others who strenuously attempted opportunist escapism. Group life mercilessly exposes the human characteristics which denote our individualism.

Thus, there arose four descending steps on the "conspiratorial" ladder; but, none betrayed the other, none helped the prosecution, even by the slightest hint of co-operating against the other—so great is the dignity of morality in group life, however varied the individuals in the group.

Thengdi—the oldest, among us—would fight sternly with Ayodhya Prasad, the youngest but one among us, over the subject of Chutney (a Mahratta needs it ver. much) which Ayodhya Prasad during his "Cabinet" administration would not provide to Thengdi, but Thengdi or any other of his group—non-Communist, of course—would not deny Ayodhya or any other member of his group before the District and Sessions Judge, Mr. R. L. Yorke. Cleavages of political entanglements sometimes culminated in verbal animadversions, and sometimes, even in a hand-to-hand fight. Kasle—a textile worker—among us, felt that he owed his long incarceration to the other textile leaders from Bombay, and so would declare war upon them. But, saner influence from other corners would soon restore peace, and the next morning brought with it new changes in the dangling balances of our secluded life. Perhaps Joglekar would prepare the juicy dilution, favourite with the Maharashtrians, called "Pahana" and the animosity would be liquidated in the draughts of the delicious drink; or, perhaps Shams-ul-Huda the fiery cook-recruit from Bengal would prepare the Muslim 'Bir-yani', and the red-shot angle of one man's political opposition straightened out into a singular line of peace and uniformity.

Kedar Nath Sehgal of Lahore—the famous Shiyah-Posh—recently reported to be a Deputy Minister in the East Punjab Cabinet of Mr. Sachar—was a veritable Halwai, and many of us learnt our gastronomical alphabets of sweet foods at the feet of Sehgal.

Broad-shouldered, square-chested hairy Kedar Nath carried a pure heart and a noble mind under his shaggy exterior. His corner in the barrack was a marvellous squirrel's nook or a beehive—full of all sorts of Robinson

BOMBAY BREAKS BENGAL MONOPOLY



(Continued from Page 7)

Just averting it. When the Press and Snatch were over the position was Desai of Bombay 320 lbs., Nannaiyan of Madras 305 lbs., Sukhendu Sarkar of Bengal 300 lbs., Phenany of Bombay 300 lbs. and Ramadoss of Madras 295 lbs.

Before going to the fight in the Clean and Jerk it must be said that Desai of Bombay was in very good form and his snatch of 170 lbs., a new Indian record (breaking the previous record of 165 lbs., of Phenany) was one of the finest lifts of the day and particularly so because it was passed by all the three judges.

In the Clean and Jerk it was Sarkar who started first and did 190 correctly. Then Ramadoss did 195. Phenany failed first with the same weight and later did it successfully. Desai started 200 and made a good lift. Sarkar took for his second attempt 200 and succeeded with the same. Ramadoss took 205 and made a good lift. Nannaiyan also started with the same weight and did it easily. Then came Sarkar who did 205 and thus completed a total of 505 lbs. This lift forced Phenany to take up 210 lbs., which in spite of his not being in good form he did so well that Bengal so far as the class was concerned went out of the picture. This brought Phenany a total of 510 lbs and proved to be a turning point for the championship. Now only three lifters were left. Desai again called for 210 and this time made no mistake about that. Thus his total became 530 lbs., indeed very respectable for a Bantam.

This lift of 210 lbs., became also a new Indian record as also the total of 530 lbs. Everything, however, was not over. For Nannaiyan of Madras, who represented our country in the Indo-Ceylon meet at Colombo in 1946, called for 215 lbs., and broke Desai's new record. Thus Bombay's chances of winning first and second in this class were lessened, as the total for Nannaiyan at this stage was 520 as against Phenany's 510 lbs.

Then came the Madras lifter Ramadoss who wanted 215 lbs., for his last attempt so that he could tie with Phenany and wrest the third place from him. However, fortunately for Bombay and unfortunately for the Madras medical student he just missed the lift.

Bombay Happy

So the Bombay men were rather happy that the third place for Phenany was secure. But just then Nannaiyan of Madras sprang a surprise. For his last attempt he wanted 225 lbs. so that he could tie with Desai of Bombay and by virtue of his lesser body-weight get the first place. There was tremendous excitement. A man asking for his third lift 10 lbs. more! But would he do it? It looked for a moment he was going to do it, for he cleaned the weight so well and came up with a terrible heave that Bombay men were not at all happy. Bengal people just wanted he must succeed with it so that Bombay would get only II and III in which case Bengal would lead by one point. However, the Madras veteran failed to jerk the weight. Bombay thus won for the first time the Burdwan Challenge Shield, which was all along the Monopoly of Bengal.

To sum up, however, it must be mentioned "well done Bombay" for their all-round performance in almost all the classes; "well done Bengal" for the tough fight they put up; "well done Madras" for scoring as many as 7 points and in particular for bringing out to light a lifter like Sethuraman; "well done South Madras" for outright success in the Featherweight class and last not but least "well done Delhi" for the fine show that speed merchant Gurudev put up!

Thus came to a close the Vth All-India Weight-Lifting Championship, which was a treat to the spectators, sensation for contesting teams and augurs very well for the future of the IRON GAME.

Crusoe things stored in a variety of ways from all directions available within the jurisdiction. Sehgal roused the subdued jocularity of that abrupt and simple-minded Sikh, Sardar Sohan Singh Josh from Punjab, when he pulled at the latter's flowing beard, and evoked universal laughter whenever he argued with Hutchinson, in his Chinese English, over a sordid pinch of much-needed sugar, of which Sehgal somehow kept a mysterious store in old Marmalade "Jeri Purana" tins.

(To Be Continued)

Young Poet

"NIMISH", edited by Mr. Minu Burjorji Desai, printed at Pratap Printery, and published at 150 Bazaar-gate Street, Bombay 1. Price Rs. 2-8.

This is the latest poetical work of Gujarat's young poet popularly known as "Minu Desai". It is a casket of 72 versical gems in most of which, if not all, the author is pouring out his heart and expresses his burning desires and thoughts on the ways of the world and gives vent to his inmost feelings and sentimentalism, thus excelling his efforts in his two earlier publications, "Padkar" and "Bapu." His yearning for humanism, even if he did not get "knowledge" and "salvation", reveals perhaps a fraction of his inner voice. The book can be had from the author at the "Bombay Vartaman" office, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.

A. K.

Mercantile Journal

THE "INDIAN MERCANTILE GUARDIAN", printed at Bhagirathi Printing Press, Sion, and published at 623, Lady Jamsetji Road, Bombay-14, for M. S. Bhungara and Son.

"The Indian Mercantile Guardian" is a new monthly journal devoted to trade and industry and allied problems of finance, economics, insurance, etc. Judging from the list of articles written by well-known writers on the subjects (including the one from Mr. T. G. Subramanyam, M.A., L.T., on Economic and Social Democracy in India) the foundation for an authoritative publication has been well and truly laid. If the first number is an index to forthcoming issues it would surely prove a boon to trade and industry in resurgent India, who will lend it their willing support. It is edited by the well-known journalist Mr. Munchersha Bhungara (of the All-India Trades and Industries Publications).

A. K.

INDIANS IN PERSIA

(Continued from Page 8)

which came into effect in June 1948, forbidding foreigners to import any goods whatsoever under their own names. At present, the only way in which Indian merchants can continue to trade within the provisions of the law is by importing goods under the names of Persians who quite naturally demand a fee of from 2 to 5 per cent for the service.

A further handicap to the activities of the Indian commercial interests in Persia is that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, for foreigners to buy property here.

The Indian merchants also have a grievance against their own Government who have stopped the import of dried fruit, which is one of Persia's principal exports. This ban, however, is reported to have been lifted under the new trade agreement.

There is another very small group of Indians who are scattered all over Persia. These are chiefly motor drivers and mechanics who are to be found living in big towns like Tehran, Zاهدان and Meshed. Most of them came in from India with drafts to the various military establishments in Persia during the first world war. Some of them are married to Persian women and have virtually settled in Persia.

The Indians in Persia are appreciative of the efforts made to help them by the Indian Ambassador Mr. Sayyid Ali Zaheer who is a great advocate of Indo-Persian co-operation, and they hope that the new trade agreement and treaty of friendship which is cording to press reports are to be signed in the very near future will contribute further to a solution of their problems.

Double Feature

It was an entertaining movie, but the two women behind us were much more interested in their own conversation. "You know when George and I were in Cincinnati we were—" one woman was chattering, when her voice trailed off momentarily as something on the screen claimed her attention. Then she continued, "Oh, yes, now where was I?"

My companion turned and said in resounding voice, "Madam, you were with George in Cincinnati!"

Let us talk it over—

OUR food-lords seem to attribute supernatural powers to their own utterances like the fabled utterance of God who said "Let there be light" and there was light in heaven. A fresh proof of this was provided by Mr. R. K. Patil, India's Commissioner for Food, during his recent visit to Bombay.

Speaking at Thana, he said, "We must change our food habits and substitute vegetables and fruits for cereals". It is some years now that we have been hearing of the subsidiary foods and the desirability of a change in our diet. But still the cry for more rice and wheat is raised from all parts of the country! Introducing changes in people's food is not same as creating new sartorial fashions. And yet, we find that the commercially-minded fashion designers take such pains to study human psychology in addition to spending huge amounts on publicity. On the other hand the problem of food which is a Government-responsibility is not handled with half the zeal or imagination of the former.

After all the food we eat is a matter of deep-rooted habit and social prejudice. Any attempt at an innovation in the eating habit is unwelcome unless the people are convinced about its advantages. Therefore any plan for popularising the use of subsidiary food-stuffs will largely depend for its success on the methods of propaganda. Seasonal appeals from ministerial heights for greater use of potatoes, bananas, groundnuts, etc. will not be helpful in meeting the shortage of rice and wheat. A concentrated effort to enlist the co-operation of the housewife is most essential for the food campaign. It is common knowledge that once the woman is favourably disposed towards a thing, she will use all her ingenuity and powers of persuasion in order to have it accepted by her men-folk. She is no doubt more conservative in her eating habits than the man but once she is made to see the good points of a new thing, she readily takes to it. Take for instance the unpolished rice she gets in the ration shops. A few years back when she had her very first view of unmilled rice, the mere thought of eating that stuff made her shudder, but now she is herself unwilling to get the rice polished from a mill. She has realised that the process of polishing reduces its nutritional value and that there is also loss of this precious grain as nearly half of it comes to her as broken rice from the mill. The housewife's help in beating the black-marketeers and hoarders can also be very great but she must first be convinced that whatever is available in the country is distributed equally in all places and to all classes of people. Similarly, whatever is given through the ration shops should be wholesome and not mixed with dust and sand stones as so often is the case. As regards the popularising of subsidiary foods, her main plea naturally is that these foods should be made available to her in sufficient quantities and at economic prices. Her overwhelming apprehension in respect of changing on to new foods is their likely effect upon the health of her family. It is popularly believed that sweet potato and tapioca lead to gastronomic trouble and so she wonders if there is any sense in turning to the use of these things in her every day food. Her difficulties in these respects can be solved to some extent if she is reliably informed on balanced diet and the nutritive values of foodstuffs in common use. How this could be done in an illiterate country like ours is a big problem, but it has to be tackled by means of lectures and practical cooking demonstrations. During war years the Women's Voluntary Services were engaged in this type of activity but their efforts were few and far between and were useful only to the well-to-do class of people. The All-India Women's Conference which was asked to form a Central Food Committee for studying the nutritive values of subsidiary foods and popularise them had decided to carry on the Committee's work through its various branches but unfortunately nothing much is being heard of their actual work.

Bombay's mothers will welcome most heartily the Municipality's scheme of distributing free milk to 37,000 under-nourished school children from the first of March. The prohibitive price of milk in the city had kept this body-building food beyond the reach of a greater section of the city's population for the past few years and its ill effects are visible on the pale, skinny and drawn faces of children. Free milk distribution will not only have beneficial effect upon their health but

CONTRAST IN SKIRTS



A reception was held at Kensington in honour of RADEN NAS UTOMO, the leading Indonesian dancer, now in England. East and West—contrast in skirts seen during the reception.—UTOMO is seen wearing traditional Indonesian costume—contrasted with the western attire of MRS. LAWSON-REECE.

"The Dumb Shall Speak"

(Continued from Page 5)

class, to play games with her and her assistant, the absolute confidence as the children throw themselves from a chair into her arms as her expressive lips say "fall" and see one of those rare people with just that knack so many lack.

Her methods are not unorthodox, but their application is perfection. If a child is found to be completely deaf, attention is gained by her personal magnetism, her long expressive fingers always coaxing the young eyes to look at her very slowly and clearly moving lips, and then taking tiny hands and asking them touch her throat, her nose, her lips, to feel the sound, the inhalation or exhalation of air, the difference between nasals and explosives.

Whether the slightest trace of hearing is detected, or not, on go the ear-phones and as the eyes watch the lips, a powerful microphone amplifies the sound. The expression of a child who hears for the first time in its life is something never-to-be-forgotten. Sometimes there is fear, sometimes excitement, joy, wonderment: it's never quite the same, but the ultimate gratification is.

Numberless hours of Miss Martin's time and holidays have been used up by drawing and colouring her own books. Simple easily recognised objects and scenes are shown such as buses, trains, boats, boys and girls. By association of picture and words, amazing progress is achieved. Complete and

it will also make successful the city's plan for free compulsory primary education. Poor parents will find greater incentive in these few draughts of this precious drink for sending their children to school than the so-called thirst for knowledge which it is the privilege of the rich to experience. It is to be hoped that by and by, this scheme will be extended to the whole State, for the day when mid-day meals will be given free is beyond comprehension.

—Leela

perfect speech is rare, but adequate communication is commonplace.

Through Games

Much of the teaching is in the form of games. Simple commands such as get up, lie down, hop, jump, come and go, bring either a comprehending response or not according to progress. Gramophone records of animal noises cause great fun with those able to hear.

Mothers attend with their children and receive instruction in how to help treatment in the home. Fathers and mothers are invited to hear talks on their children, the treatment and ways in which they can help, and discuss and ask questions of the doctors present.

The children undergoing treatment range from 18 months upwards. Ideal age to begin—if the defect is discovered—is eighteen months, when if all goes well and there is some hearing real progress to speaking words and understanding phrases can be seen in just over a year's unremitting effort and regular attendance.

Children are divided into groups not according to age but according to ability and mental advancement. Often the case which has not been discovered until too late, has the mentality of a child many years its junior. Some deaf children under Miss Martin's methods are reading and writing by five years of age, which is an advance on the normal child.

Worth It

All this patience and effort showing such slow results is worth it. Just look at Miss Martin and see. Just look in at the clinic at a break time, or after it when the sweets come out, and hear the babble of childish chatter, and never say that the dumb shall not speak.

At the moment Miss Martin's clinics are almost unique. Children are educated in deaf schools, but in the clinic speech and hearing are concentrated on, to the exclusion of other general educational subjects. The L.C.C. have commenced a similar clinic, but the

Beauty Brevities



These days dropping hair has become a very common worry even amongst young people. But it is not realised by many that one's health has something to do with it. Tonics containing iron or sulphur many times have a salutary effect on the condition of the hair. So when you notice hair dropping better check up if you suffer from any deficiency of the minerals mentioned above. The next important thing is to massage the scalp every night with a bay rum lotion. While massaging the scalp use the finger tips of both hands. Start always from the outer edges of the hair and work towards the crown.

PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

While following any beauty treatment remember "inner cleanliness" is most essential if beauty is not to be skin deep. Pimples are often the sign of some disorder of your bodily functions. The eruption of pimples shows that your system is throwing out impurities which are normally eliminated by other means. A mild laxative once a month is desirable. Starchy and oily foods should be eaten in moderation. Sometimes a course of yeast tablets serves as a tonic.

Treating blackheads is again a matter of inner cleanliness. Plenty of water, preferably, barley water should be taken during the day. Barley water helps to cleanse the kidneys. Another point to remember is to use gentle friction every time you have a wash. Use soap and warm water and end up with cold water.

ELBOW CARE

It is not rarely that fair slender and lovely looking arms are spoilt by the ugly dark spots on the elbow joints. Every time you rest your elbows on the table or the shop counter you are bringing pressure on the skin which takes on a dark, shrivelled look. At bedtime apply some cream to the skin and next day rub a piece of lime and wash.

TESTING CLIMATE IN LABORATORY

(Continued from Page 5)

pointers do not match the actual temperatures as registered by special thermometers, called thermobulbs regulating valves are pneumatically adjusted on the humidifier and steam coils to bring about the conditions set on the control.

Rain-Making

Each room also has its own rain-making apparatus, a network of nozzle sprays suspended from the ceiling that will produce anything from a fine mist to a torrid downpour of 2 inches an hour. Added effect of a tropical hurricane is whipped up by the whirling of an electrically operated airplane propeller mounted on a mobile stand.

The U.S. Signal Corps has learned many lessons from its tropical laboratory. Wherever possible, parts are enclosed and hermetically sealed. Molded plastics have replaced laminated plastics. The use of cotton and linen is avoided, and ceramic insulating surfaces are glazed for greater protection. An increasing number of parts with lacquer or varnish coatings are being ordered from manufacturers. In the laboratory battle against fungus, ways have been found of effectively treating leather cases and insulating materials with fungicides that greatly prolong their life. Results of research along these lines, possibly of great value to industry, are made available to the public through the U.S. Department of Commerce.

(The writer is associate editor of "Popular Science." The photograph is by the courtesy of "Popular Science.")

A clergyman, his face red from wind and rain, approached a policeman. His overcoat collar was turned up, so that the policeman did not see the clerical collar.

"Can you tell me the time, please?" he asked.

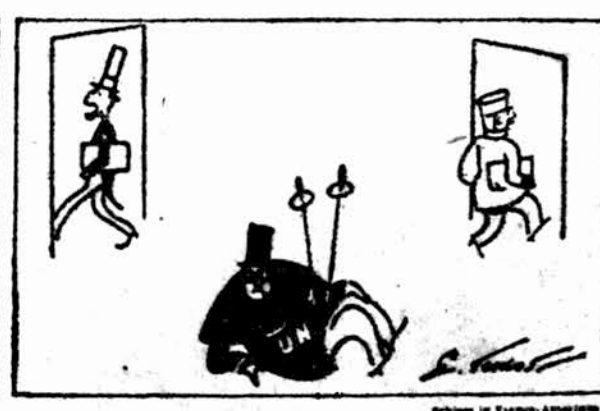
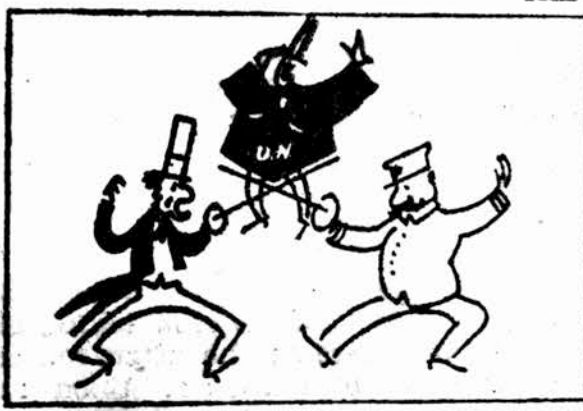
"They'll be open in ten minutes," said the policeman.

The microphone was thrust before the winning jockey, and the very embarrassed hero was asked to address the nation. Breathlessly, he said:

"May I take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the other jockeys, without whose co-operation my victory would have been impossible!"

provinces lag far behind. Miss Martin's are not easy to find, but with more than 20,000 deaf mutes in the country, many of whom could be taught to speak by these methods, a tremendous field remains to be tackled.

THE DUEL



Should Magistrates Order Sterilisation?

A mother of six children in England, who has been found guilty of neglecting them, is said to be going to be sterilised, so that she can have no more children. This is a rather important precedent, and the rights and wrongs of it deserve full discussion. Sterilisation in the sense here described is not castration. It is an operation which can be performed on either sex, and consists not in the removal of an organ, but the tying of two tubes or cutting out of sections of them.

In a woman the tubes tied are the oviducts down which eggs barely visible without a microscope pass, usually once a month, from the ovaries to the womb, where they may develop into babies if they are fertilised. This operation involves opening the abdomen under an anaesthetic. It is fairly safe, but not absolutely so. Perhaps one or two women per thousand operated might be expected to die of it.

The corresponding operation in men is much easier, as the tubes concerned are near the surface. It is probably not much more dangerous than having a tooth out under an anaesthetic.

Except for preventing the procreation of children, these operations do not have the same effect as castration. The ovaries of testicles continue to produce the same hormones as before, and the secondary sexual characters, such as the beards of men and the large breasts of women, are unaffected. So are the capacity and desire for sexual intercourse. In fact, the operation is a kind of permanent birth control.

Now at first sight, one might say it was an excellent thing that no more children should be born into a home where they are likely to get a bad start in life. Doubtless this argument weighed with the magistrate who heard the case. But, even so, it does not follow that the operation is justified. Supposing I read that a bag-snatcher ripped his hand open while stealing a bag and that the wound went so septic that the hand had to be amputated I shall probably say

that it served him right, and he will not be able to snatch any more bags. But that does not mean that I think that thieves' right hands should be chopped off in punishment as was sometimes done in the past.

If an elderly and selfish man with a large fortune dies, and the money goes to worthier objects, I am quite pleased. But that does not mean that I think such people should be murdered or executed. I merely think that they should have the experience of trying to live on an old-age pension.

The English Common Law and the medical profession have taken

where the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had brought a case. If the case becomes a precedent, the Society may become to be known as the Society for the Prevention of Children.

Washington Case

Let us see what may happen if the woman is sterilised and the above case is used as an example. A beet sugar labourer called John Hill was convicted by Judge Holden in the American state of Washington for the theft of some hams. He had five children and in

BY

PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

the view that surgical operations which deprive a person of some faculty and may endanger his or her life, should only be done to prevent them from some worse evil. The operation of sterilisation is, I think, justifiable on this ground in a few cases. A woman dwarf of a certain type can have children, but her pelvis is so small that she cannot bear them normally, especially as about half of them are generally of the normal size. So the baby must be cut out of mother under an anaesthetic and if she has a further pregnancy the scar produced by the operation may give way. Such a woman may, I think, justly be sterilised in her own interests.

I found it particularly disturbing that this particular case was discussed in a magistrate's court.

the judge's words, "he was forced to steal to prevent them from starvation, or apply for public aid". He was sentenced to not more than 15 years' or less than six months' imprisonment, and the sentence was suspended during good behaviour. The judge suggested that he should consent to a "voluntary" operation for the prevention of procreation, which he did. Judge Holden further stated that Hill, his wife and children were "all mentally subnormal even for their situation in life" and the operation is described as an example of eugenical sterilisation in an American book on that subject.

If it is since admitted that sterilisation can even be discussed in a police court it is obvious that prisoners will consent to it be-

Whatever the eye of man sees, his instruments discover, or his intellect constructs, will perish. And the 'homo sapiens' too will perish....

From Atom To Adam

(Continued from Page 2)

of the spirit and the varied manifestations of human genius and toil that form the cultural heritage of humanity today, will become the worn-out relics of a by-gone past. "There is not a creed which is not shaken; not an accredited dogma which is not crumbling; not an accepted tradition, which does not threaten to dissolve," wrote Mathew Arnold in the 19th century....

Soon, our indices of civilized life and our symbols of progress will be annihilated by atomic war or by the ravages of time, and even the symbols of man's sovereignty on earth will be pulverized and "eaten up" with the onslaughts of cosmic non-terrestrial forces. Words will die; languages will die; civilizations will die; empires will die; and humanity too will die. There can be nothing fixed or stable in this world since all creation is in perpetual flux. Only the eternal values will remain. Has not the poet sung:

Cities and thrones and powers
Stand in Time's eye
Almost as long as flowers
Which daily die.

The Splendour that was 'Ind' and the Grandeur that was Greece have perished into nothingness. Rome, with her cities of palaces her huge army, her vast commerce, her profligate aristocracy and her splendid civilization perished and crumbled into dust. Nations, races, civilizations will pass off;

empires will rise and fall; and the political and geographical alignment of the world will be overhauled times without number. Men will come and men will go, and even history will repeat itself as the cosmic cycle takes its merry course. And, amidst this universal process of the evolutionary drama, human history itself will become, in God's good time, a tale that is told, with no one to tell again and no one to hear....

The longest night will pass away; the sores of trouble will wear away; joys and sorrows will evaporate; all living things will become corpses, and mankind will wither away. The "now" will become the "then"; morning will become evening; day will become night; night will become day; and through the perennial birth and rebirth of day and night, spring, summer, autumn and winter, years will roll by. Centuries will roll by; ages and epochs will roll by; and, by the eternal succession of life and death, day and night, and endless ontogenetic and phylogenetic succession, our youthful planet will become aged and wrinkled with millennia of history. With the vast procession of geological ages, the Pyramids and even the Himalayas will be levelled; rivers will dry up; arid deserts will become dense forests; new mountains and valleys will arise; sea will become land; land will become sea;—who knows what will happen?....

Life on earth will undergo ever new transformations by the processes of organic and creative evolution and pass through many forms, phases and metamorphoses in our progressively 'cooling' planet, and will one day come to be regarded as no more than a chapter or an episode in the history of the earth....

Eventually, after hundreds of thousands of years, our planet too will freeze up, as our scientists predict, air and water will lie frozen together in a mass, and the elements merge into a homogeneous unitary substance. The light of the moon will fail, the sun will fade out of existence, the stars cease to twinkle, and day and night will become merged in a dim twilight. As the sands of time run short, Space and Time will become merged and dissolved in Space-Time, and a time will come when TIME itself will be annihilated! At this time, the solar system will have been completely whitewashed; the earth and the heavens will have been destroyed; and systems and worlds will have been annihilated. The galleries, of the astral universe will then crumble into dust, the cosmos will again become chaos, and the Universe itself melt into Nothingness....

Truth will come merged in Reality; Creation will become one with the Creator; and even God will merge Himself in the Absolute. Being will become Non-Being, and everything that 'is' will be 'swallowed up'. ETERNITY alone will remain, but even ETERNITY will involute and merge

cause they believe that it will save them from imprisonment. And it is obvious that the result will be injustice.

A great many rich women neglect children very completely, handing them over to nurses, and boarding schools. But nobody suggests that they should be sterilised for doing so.

Our hospitals are intended for the care and attention of disease and it is very doubtful whether they should be used for operations of this kind, suggested by well-meaning, but not necessarily well-informed magistrates or inspectors.

More Dangerous

There is another operation which has recently become fashionable and is a great deal more dangerous to life than sterilisation, besides having more effect on the patient. This is leucotomy, an operation in which certain nerve tracts in the brain are cut. There is no doubt that it makes certain lunatics much more manageable. They have been worrying intolerably about something which does not upset ordinary people; and they cease to do so. But they lack initiative and seem to lack what is generally described as conscience. There is, I think, little doubt that this operation has been performed much too readily in some institutions. Some people who might have been cured by other methods have died of it. Others have merely lost the capacity for sustained worry which makes some people lunatics and others reformers and leaders of social progress.

Science gives us the possibility for interfering with people's lives in a great many ways. Some of these ways are generally beneficial. Others may become serious menaces to liberty and justice. Most doctors are quite rightly very cautious in using such methods. A few are not, and it is most important that ordinary people should prevent them from going in the direction taken by some of their colleagues in Nazi Germany.

MUSIC OF FISH IN THE DEEP

(Continued from Page 2)

noisemaker, the catfish gives out with a sound like that of a soft-shoe dancer tapping out a fast step on the top of a hollow barrel.

HOGFISH—Take him out of the water and he cinks like a pig. Put him back in, his mood changes and he makes a harsh, rasping sound like the teeth of a saw being dragged across a strip of steel.

PORPOISE—The sleek, streamlined porpoise is no friend of the underwater acoustic expert. He makes an unholy racket like a barnyard full of squawking chickens.

SNAPPING SHRIMP—These noisy samples are found lining the bottom of the sea in warm waters and make their distinctive noise by banging one big claw against another smaller one. The result is a cross between a crackling and buzzing.

All sorts of fishy suggestions have turned up in the wake of the Navy's underwater noise study.

Why not install hydrophones on fishing vessels so they could track a school of fish like a bird dog tracks a pheasant? Or how about an artificial mating call tuned to the frequency of the fish you want to lure?

In any case, the Navy has proved that the bottom of the sea sounds more like a New York subway at rush hour than the quiet, watery tomb it is generally thought to be.

itself into the ALL-PERVADING ONE-NESS....

And the cosmic cycle will begin again as the Dance of Siva commences the second round,—the 'ANAND TANDAVAM'. Then creation will start again.

G.O.W. PASSES AWAY



In the death of Mrs. Kamala Sattianadham, India has lost a pioneer woman journalist and a social worker.

"TUKARAMA CHARITAM"

Pandita Kshama Rows'
New Books

Despite her age, Pandita Kshama Rows is busy with her literary output. Her forthcoming book is "Tukarama Charitam" in Sanskrit in 9 cantos with translation appended in English. Also part II of her well-known work "uttara Satyagraha Geeta" is ready for publication. The first part of her epic on Mahatma's life and philosophy had a warm reception in high Sanskrit circles.

Premier Kher commending the book to the public said in his letter to Pandita, "It is a rare pleasure indeed to have Mahatma's life and philosophy in easily intelligible Sanskrit verses composed in the beautiful epic style by the talented author with great love and devotion."

I congratulate her on her glorious achievement. She has done full justice to the classic tradition and to the noblest of figures in history of our age.

I wish her work will live and will be admired and read more and more eagerly as time passes by and Sanskrit is better studied and Sanskrit is better studied and understood, as it is bound to happen."

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER



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TWO SUNRISSES IN SIXTEEN HOURS

Members of the 375th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron who fly weather missions to the North Pole every other day from Eielson, Alaska, carry calendars in addition to watches. It takes about 16 hours to cover the 3,600-mile flight track but, measuring a day from sunrise to sunset, it also takes them two days! The behaviour of the sun is erratic when viewed from high

altitudes in the early part of the year. For instance, a crew taking off on a mission late in the afternoon sees the sun set over Alaska. Upon reaching the geographical North Pole, the sun can be seen rising over Europe. They are looking down on Europe from the top of the world, so to speak. As the air-plane turns at the Pole for the return flight, the sun over Europe ap-

pears to set. Then just before reaching Alaska the crew flies into another sunrise.

It sounds a bit fantastic, but, in the words of poet Robert Service, "There are strange sights 'neath the midnight sun." Crew members have contemplated carrying a few chickens on polar flights. Egg production would boom with all those sunrises!

When the planes turn around at the North Pole they also set some unofficial speed records, for, in theory, they are flying around the world in about three minutes. Of course, the 375th men do admit that the convergence of the meridians at the North Pole contribute greatly to their record flights.

—Air Force Times.

Indian Lady Doctor Honoured

U.N.O. FELLOWSHIP TO MRS. B. M. DUBASH

AMONG the few Parsee ladies who have been in the medical profession and whose labours have had a marked influence on the welfare organisations of this country one could with difficulty select a name wherewith to grace the professional gallery more fittingly than that of Dr. Mrs. Banubai Dubash. This year, she was awarded a Fellowship of the United Nations Organisation for observation in the Scandinavian Countries in maternity child welfare and public health indeed a unique honour to be achieved by an Indian lady Doctor. She left for Geneva on 19th August 1949.

Mrs. Dubash's career is as interesting, it is varied. Daughter of Mr. Nusserwanji Vakil of Broach, after completing her post-graduate course in Bombay and gaining some practical experience at Karachi, she was appointed Senior House Surgeon at Lady Dufferin Hospital, Nagpur. On her return to Bombay, she took charge of the De Lisle Road Maternity Hospital and Welfare Centre as Medical Officer. Having thus been adept in her line, she proceeded to the United Kingdom and Ireland to give a finishing touch to her professional achievements. She worked at the Royal Free Hospital and the School of Medicine for Women and visited various Welfare Centres arranged by the National Association for Maternity and Children Welfare, and obtained the L. M. (Dublin) in 1933. She also took up a course at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and obtained the D.T.M. of the Liverpool University in the year following and further took instruction in the treatment of Venereal Diseases at Manchester.

Returning to Bombay, she was deputed by the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society under the late Sir Mangaldas Mehta to inspect Health Schools in various cities in India such as Delhi, Lahore, Nagpur Madras, etc. Later she forwarded a brief Report of the tour which proved to be of great help to the Bombay Society.

Dr. Mrs. Dubash has the honour of being the Director of Health Visitors' Institute since 1935. From 1939 to 1942 she was appointed Examiner in Physiology and Hygiene at the Bombay University Matriculation Examination. She is the proud possessor of the Travel grant of the Rockefeller Foundation International Health Division, to visit Health Centres in important Indian cities and report on them.

Dr. Mrs. Dubash's pen has also



Dr. Mrs. Banubai Minochehr Dubash who was awarded the Fellowship of U. N. O., for observation of Maternity, Child Welfare and Public Health problems in Scandinavian countries.

not been idle. Several publications relating to Welfare and Medical subjects have been published by her and in 1942 she obtained the Dr. B. J. Shroff Gold Medal Prizes awarded by the Bombay Medical Union for an All-India Competition Essay on the question of Infant Mortality.

Coming to her social activities, they are many and diversified. She is a member of the Association of Medical Women in India, the Bombay Medical Union, the Vigilance Association and the Indian Journal of Social Work. She is also a lecturer on social subjects such as First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation etc. to the students of the St. John Ambulance Association, Bhagini Samaj, Aga Khan Health Centre, and was an Instructor of the A.R.P. Training School, Bombay.

WHAT MADE TRUMAN GO AHEAD WITH 'H-BOMB'?

(Continued from Page 23)

nomy of the coal industry and in particular as that industry is related to the rest of the nation's economic life.

Coal is being priced out of the competitive market in one field after another. Millions of householders have switched from coal to oil and natural gas. Even in New England States far remote from the fields, natural gas lines are being pushed.

Nearly two-fifths of the nation's locomotives are now powered by oil or electricity. It is true, of course that in many industrial processes there can be no substitution. That is so, in part at least in the steel industry.

But here the demands that Lewis has been able to enforce, because of his monopolistic hold, have created a distortion with serious implications for the whole economy. It has contributed to price rises that have steadily pushed up the whole price level.

Indo-China Key Figures

American officials who have come in contact with Ho Chi Minh, just recognized by Russia and Communist China as head of the Viet Nam (Indo-China) Democratic Republic, rate him as wise, shrewd and tough.

The whole struggle against world Communism now seems centred about this little known Oriental revolutionist. Ho Chi Minh, 56, is an old-time revolutionary about whom little is known.

After World War I, he went to Paris and is believed to have been active in the Socialist Party. In 1933 he went to Moscow where he received training as a revolutionary. Later he travelled through South-East Asia trying to organize an insurrection against French rule in Indo-China. During World War II, Ho returned to Indo-China and led the resistance to the Japanese. In August, 1945, Ho proclaimed the independent Viet Nam Republic. He was recognized by France and went to Paris to negotiate a treaty. The negotiations failed. Since December, 1946, Ho has directed the Viet Name war against the French and Bao Dai's regime.

Bao Dai, 36, ruled as Emperor of Annam in French Indo-China from 1932 to 1935, under the French and during the war under the Japanese. In August, 1945, when the nationalists set up the autonomous Viet Nam Republic, Bao Dai became a councillor in Ho Chi Minh's Government. In 1946 he quit, went to the French Riviera and built up a reputation as a play-boy. In 1949 France asked Bao Dai to return to Indo-China to head a new Viet Nam Government which would draw nationalist support away from Ho Bao Dai agreed. He returned in April, 1949 as chief of State of Viet Nam. His Government is theoretically independent but it is maintained by 130,000 French soldiers and advised by French officials.

Prize Bores

All United Nations speech-making records were broken by 56-year-old Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, when at 6-05 p.m. he completed a three-day Security Council denunciation of India's position in the Kashmir dispute. Total elapsed time was 6 hours, 22 minutes, breaking Sir Zafrullah's own two-day record of 5 hours and 23 minutes for a single speech, set on January 16, and 17, 1948.

The one-day record is held by India's M. C. Setalvad, 4 hours and 20 minutes in the Council on January 23, 1948, also on Kashmir.

The United Nations which is accustomed to some of the most boring talks is now convinced beyond doubt that the first prize in this field should go to Pakistan and the second prize to India.

B. C. P. W.
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SHORT STORY

THE RAT

AT last an agreement between my wife and me was reached. It was not reached in an airy or hasty manner. My wife seldom allows anything to happen in haste. My taking a fortnight's leave from business formed a subject matter for discussion at breakfast table, on many a long ride in the car and of curtain lectures extending to many nights. For the period I would be out of Bombay it was agreed that my wife should go to live with her mother.

Those of our friends who knew us closely congratulated me on my success. It was not a Cadmean success. It was the success of a husband who had managed to assert his right of freedom to go on a holiday unencumbered even after twenty years of rather tempestuous married life. No married life is smooth sailing. Tempests, on the contrary, add colour to the monotony of life.

My wife and I first met in our college days when she was a handsome and winsome weething of a girl. Our friendship led to wedlock without much of a romance. It was a habit with her that once she decided on a thing she carried it through whatever the consequences.

I suspect she had decided to marry me long before I had given even a thought to it and our marriage was a great surprise to many of my friends.

Since then she had become my leader. Well, I always tell my friends, of course from experience that it is so darned easy and what is more comfortable to be led than to lead; you are not responsible for anything. If you are married and childless or get a daughter instead of a son, the fault is definitely not yours; if at a party you have thrown for your wife's relatives something goes awry, you are guiltless, and so on.

Two days later I packed up a suit-case and bedding and off to the Bombay Central I taxied for a trip to Devka, about 105 miles north of Bombay. It was a mild surprise for me to see the small town of Daman much cleaner than our "Urbs Prima in India." There were no accumulations of garbage in the corner of the streets, which were kept in good condition; people did not throw refuse on the streets from top floors; the gates and the walls of the market were not besmirched with red pan-juice or with indiscriminate spittings, as is a very common sight in our City's markets. And there is no Prohibition in Daman. It being Portuguese territory. If you expected to meet the inebriate in every street, nook and corner, because of the liberty to get drunk, you would be greatly disappointed. On the contrary you would come across a number of people abstaining from the use of alcohol.

With the thought of a fortnight's freedom ahead of me my heart sang with Alexander Pope: "Give me again my hollow tree A crust of bread and liberty!"

No more fetters of dry days for me at least a fortnight. Its anticipation thrilled me through and through.

I merrily jumped into a waiting tonga that took me to my hotel. On the third day when I was having my afternoon meal I noticed a small dog waiting patiently for a morsel or two of food. He was chased away by the bigger dogs of the hotel compound, but he came again after sometime timidly sniffing for the remains of food and bones left over by the bigger dogs. There was not much left for him to eat and he looked up at me in such a plaintive manner mutely asking for food and a little kindness that I gave him some biscuits and water to drink.

He was a small spaniel with a soft coat of long black hair on

his body. His long hairy ears almost covered his small face. He was dirty and suffering from mange and open wounds caused by the bitings of the other dogs. His pitiable condition excited my sympathy and luckily there was a passenger in the hotel who knew something about the diseases of the pets and with his help and some local medicine I brought him back to health and joy. I even bought a brush for brushing him every morning before taking him out for long walks and rabbit hunting. In short, we became very pally. It was fun to see him bark at the bigger dogs of the hotel, but always from a respectable distance. Not that he was afraid, but I think that he did not like to give me further trouble to dress his wounds and settle for him his quarrels with them. So sensible of him! He looked upon his fellow-dogs with disdain now, as if they were unworthy of his notice! He had become quite respectable in so short a time. He now possessed a bed in my room, without the knowledge of the hotel manager, of course, a right to jump on chairs, tables and on my lap, and became the sole custodian of my room when I took afternoon naps. His barks—soft and deep mingled with the symphony created by the rolling waves on the shore in the quiet of the moonlit nights.

It twice so happened that I forgot to take him out with me, and on those two occasions, believe it or not, I found on my return that he had left his food untouched to punish me for my callousness. No amount of persuasion could cajole him to eat afterwards. Was not his attachment transcending human attachment?

My holiday was nearing its end. The next day I was to return to Bombay. The dog sensed the gravity of the situation and became very very silent and sad. He had a sort of premonition that once again he would be a homeless, friendless and hungry wanderer on the streets. For full one day he remained hungry and wouldn't leave me out of his sight.

What to do with him became a serious problem with me. No one in the hotel was prepared to adopt him. To take him to Bombay with me was out of the question; my wife did not like dogs and I could not expect her to take a liking for this mongrel. If I took him with me, knowing fully well her abhorrence for dogs, there was quite a possibility of her driving him away from home, not to mention of a tempest in a teapot in our family dovecote. I was betwixt the devil and the deep sea. I was not prepared to create a disagreeableness in our home for a stray dog, so I decided to leave him behind, and to go home without him. I was sure that in a day or two he would be his old self again and forget me. And thus comforting myself I went to sleep.

Next afternoon after settling the hotel bill, I got my suitcase and bedding first put in the tonga, and I rambled about in the garden—my dog following me. As he was sniffing some herbs in the garden I took the opportunity to jump into the tonga, and drove away at a great pace. For a while I thought I had escaped him, but along a straight stretch of road I found him coming out from a side road, running with his tongue hanging out. I got exasperated and did not know what to do. I stopped the tonga and got out. In the meantime he had reached me. I took my stick and hit him, to drive him away. He yelled and squatted on the ground pleading for mercy. I became very wild at his, what I then called, stubbornness, and told the tonga-wala

BY

PESHOTAN P. DALAL

to drive fast and jumped in again.

The poor dog followed us till we reached Daman market—a distance of about two miles—where I had to change for a bus for the Railway station.

As soon as the dog came near me he barked joyously, wagged his tail it seemed it would fly off, licked my hands, jumped on me and looked so entreatingly all the while from his liquid brown eyes that I once again took him into my arms and caressed him, though he was dirty and perspiring. He wriggled into my arms and laid his head softly and confidently on my chest looking straight into my eyes. It was time for the bus to start and I felt that if I left him behind he might die for the want of my love. There was no other alternative for me but to take him to Bombay and face my wife's temper. I was nervous about his being driven out from home by her. Well, since he persisted in coming home he might as well face the situation whatever it might be.

In the bus he sat on my lap licking my hands with his warm tongue. In the train also he was very quiet though it was his first experience. In the meantime I prepared a hair-splitting story as to how this dog had saved my life by giving me timely warning of the presence of a snake—and a very poisonous one at that—which was waiting in the garden of the hotel to sting me, and how other boarders congratulated me on my narrow escape and feted the dog with sweets and all that, and how they requested me—nay offered me Rs. 50 cash down—if I were willing to part with the dog. And how could I be such a heartless wretch as to sell my saviour for a mess of pottage. So I determined to bring him home and show him to my darling wife, who would certainly take him to heart as a friend of the family.

This cock-and-bull story I kept ready for recitation as I mounted the staircase of my home with the dog following me.

The moment my wife spotted the dog she shrieked like a school girl and fell into my arms. "The rat," she hissed into my ears.

"The cat," it was on the point of my tongue to retort, but I resisted realising that the cat eats the rat.

She made me hear a noise that a rat was making in the pantry. "The rat," she repeated. Then I understood that she was not calling me a rat for bringing the dog into the house, and I got ready to narrate my story about the gallantry of the dog, forgetting for a few seconds the existence of the rat in the pantry.

"Is he a hunter?" she questioned, before I could utter a word of my story.

"A hunter! my dear he killed 47 rabbits and wounded 5 before my very eyes. He has a heart of oak." I tried to expand on this new version of his chivalry but she interrupted me again with a question.

"Would he catch a rat?" "Catch! Why he would exterminate the whole dirty lot." I exclaimed, with a pretended indignation in my voice at such a slight to such a brave heart.

"I am so glad you brought him", she said, heaving a sigh of relief.

Honest! Even after twenty years of marriage my wife still remains a puzzle to me. Her love for the dog increased as the days passed and the trio lived happily thereafter.



Winning CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

This hand was played in a tournament where the ten point difference between six spades and six notrump might conceivably be worthy a good many match points. South was disappointed when his partner's five club response to the four notrump bid indicated no aces, but he assumed from North's positive response of three diamonds that he held the spade queen and the king-queen of diamonds. The fact that North did not have these exact cards did not discredit his three diamonds response, for with a singleton heart three spades to the queen and a six-card suit, North was justified in making some stronger bid than a mere three spade response.

West opened the club five. East made a good play when he put up the queen, and South won with the ace. The spade king revealed the need for a finesse against East's jack, but first declarer led a heart to drive out East's ace. East returned the diamond ten, and South won with the ace. He ran off his spades and hearts and finally took the "marked" club finesse, but East's blank jack won and his partner made another trick with the diamond king.

The club finesse seemed a natural enough play for declarer's twelfth trick, but where East's false-card of the queen on the first play made it logical, after winning the heart ace East's return of the diamond ten made it impossible! Surely if East held the diamond king, he would not lead into dummy's queen when declarer's bidding marked him with the ace. So West MUST have the

diamond king. When South cashed the eleventh trick, therefore, West must have come down to only a single club in order to keep his diamond king.

If South had stopped to take stock, he would have known that, despite East's play of the club queen he also must have the jack—for West simply could not have it. South had stumbled accidentally into a revealing squeeze—if only he had not been so sure of the location of the club jack that he failed to realize what had happened.

Neither side vulnerable. South dealer.

NORTH			
♠	Q 9 5		
♥	J		
♦	Q 9 8 7 4 3		
♣	K 10 9		
WEST			
♠	—		
♥	10 6 4 3		
♦	K 5 2		
♣	8 7 6 5 3 2		
EAST			
♠	J 7 6 4		
♥	A 9 8 5 3		
♦	J 10		
♣	Q J		
SOUTH			
♠	A K 10 8 3 2		
♥	K Q 7		
♦	A 6		
♣	A 4		

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
3♠	Pass	3♦	Pass
3♠	Pass	4♠	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5♠	Pass
6 N.T.	All Pass		

TEACHING DEAF-MUTES TO SPEAK



"H.O.R.S.E."

ANOTHER LESSON



MISS MARTIN has the microphone near her, which amplifies her voice so that her 8-year-old patient can just hear. Now she has to enjoin him to speak for himself.



Miss Sowerby, this time, takes Angela on a number of recognition and copy exercises. Different home-drawn animals and birds are shown her and she tries to say what they are. If she doesn't remember, Miss Sowerby tells her, and she copies her lip movements, and in addition may hear a little through her earphones of what Miss Sowerby says.

WILL PAUL SPEAK?

★

Paul's mother is holding his little shoulders, frames the word with her own mouth. Sylvian Martin, oblivious to all else, smiles encouragement, pronounces the word, coaxing with her magic fingers. And little Paul Phillips — he's only 3½ — is trying so hard.

★

